

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/26/68

SAC, NEW HAVEN

(32-2453) (P)

LIAISON WITH THE ANTI-MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference: Bureau Airtel to Atlanta, 1/17/68; New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/20/68.

Referenced New Haven letter pointed out to the Bureau that [REDACTED] Connecticut Regional Office of the ADL, 1134 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut [REDACTED]

Since submission of referenced New Haven letter, [REDACTED] has accepted other employment [REDACTED] with regard to both extreme-right and left-wing activities within the New Haven Division.

The current ADL [REDACTED] Connecticut is [REDACTED] who prior to accepting his present position, was the [REDACTED] the Massachusetts Committee Against Discrimination, at Springfield, Mass.

Prior to establishing liaison with [REDACTED] as the Connecticut ADL, the Boston Office is requested to search indices and advise New Haven of results of this check.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Boston (RM)
2 - New Haven
GFB/nk
(6)

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62-4986-1

SEARCHED

INDEXED

FILED

SEP 26 1968

CO. 48

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4986)

SUBJECT: LIAISON WITH THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

DATE: 10/14/68

Conn
2/17/71

Re New Haven letter dated 9/26/68.

Boston indices are negative in the name of
[redacted]

On 10/8/68, Confidential Source [redacted]
[redacted] Anti-Defamation League, Boston,
Mass., advised that he has known [redacted] for
several years. He said [redacted] a virtually lifelong
resident of Springfield, Mass., where he has been
active in local public affairs, was employed for
many years by the National Cash Register Co. until
about 1964. At that time he was appointed by former
Mass. Governor ENDICOTT PEABODY, to the Mass. Commissioner
Against Discrimination, a state agency of which [redacted]
later [redacted]. According to [redacted]
[redacted] has been employed for several years by the Spring-
field, Mass., Human Relations Board.

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Mr. [redacted] said that [redacted] has long been inter-
ested in civil rights but is well aware of tactics used
by subversive elements to exploit civil rights issues.
In this connection [redacted]

[redacted] said he has frequently been consulted by
[redacted] where the latter suspected the presence of sub-
versive influence. [redacted] said he will continue to be
in close contact with [redacted] who he explained
[redacted]

[redacted] He gave assurance of [redacted] good
judgment and discretion and expressed the opinion that
the Bureau could anticipate maximum cooperation from
[redacted] who could not compromise Bureau interests.

2-Bureau
2-New Haven
1-Boston
CFA:cav
(5)
cm

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5010-103



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**NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL OFFICE
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith**

72 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 504
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Telephone 542-4977

May 30, 1979

Mr. James J. Dunn
Director
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
JFK Building
Boston, MA 02203

Dear Mr. Dunn:

I am writing to you on behalf of the New England Regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith concerning some questions of procedure regarding threatened acts of terrorism against local institutions or governmental agencies.

Specifically, during the week of May 21, I was informed of a threat, by a group calling itself "Jihad" meaning holy war, against a local bank. Your office had been notified on May 18 and the case had been referred to [redacted] and J.J. O'Connor. In speaking with Mr. O'Connor questions of F.B.I. jurisdiction over such matters arose. As of today such questions have yet to be resolved to our knowledge.

This office, over the years, has always enjoyed a fine, cooperative relationship with the bureau. We would like to see that continue and in that spirit would like to set up a meeting with you at your convenience to discuss the procedures we should employ when notified of such threats and other related matters. We would also simply like the chance to meet you personally and welcome you back to Boston.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Leonard Zakim 62-4986-3
Civil Rights SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED *[initials]*

JUN 1 1979

FBI - BOSTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-22-92 BY 9803-RWD/kde

[Signature]

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900 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
June 8, 1979

J. Dunn
Mr. Leonard Zakim
Civil Rights Director
New England Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
72 Franklin Street - Suite 504
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-22-92 BY 7803-AW/Jude

Dear Mr. Zakim:

I have received your letter dated May 30,
1979.

For your information, I will be out of the City
until June 14, 1979. Shortly after that date, I will be in
touch with you telephonically to arrange a meeting at a time
that would be convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Dunn
JAMES J. DUNN, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

JJD:ds
(2)

6/29/79
1030 AM
Education Director
Exce Dir.

Recd by [unclear] 6/27

6/22/79 P-4

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

Index well, pls.

DATE: 6/29/79
REPLY TO: SAC JAMES J. DUNN, JR.
ATTN OF:
SUBJECT: ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF
B'NAI B'RITH
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL OFFICE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
TO:
FILE (62-4986)

6/29/79

Pursuant to the letter I received from Mr. LEONARD ZAKIM, Civil Rights Director of captioned group, I met with him in our Conference Room on Friday morning, June 29, 1979. Also present were Mr. SOL KOLACK, New England Regional Director of captioned group; ASAC [redacted] Supervisor [redacted] and SA JOHN J. O'CONNOR.

Our discussion was both friendly and forthright. Their main concern centered on what types of matters should be referred to the FBI as distinct from local authorities and they also wanted a contact point in the office whom they could call when they had information to furnish. In this connection, I furnished them the name of Supervisor [redacted]

I discussed the Bureau's jurisdiction in the areas of Extortion, Bombing Matters and Terrorism. I also discussed our present three National priorities (Organized Crime, White Collar Crime and FCI work) and I stressed to them before we proceeded on any matter in which there might be questionable FBI jurisdiction, we consulted with the U. S. Attorney's office.

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Mr. KOLACK thanked us for taking the time to meet with them and to set forth the Bureau's position on the matters mentioned above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-22-92 BY 9803-RDD/jmk

JJD:ds *bs*
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62-4986-5

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JUN 29 1979	
FBI - BOSTON	

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
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An ADL Special Report

P.L.O. and Arab Terrorism: A Decade of Violence

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Rosen

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
New York, N.Y.

62-4986-6

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FACTS

JANUARY 1979 — VOL. 25, No. 1 —

PUBLISHED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

P.L.O. and Arab Terrorism: A Decade of Violence

Terror on Six Continents: The Record

In the last ten years, terrorism by the Palestine Liberation Organization has left a trail of death, bloodshed and mayhem in more than a score of countries on six continents -- every continent save Antarctica.

The main target of Arab terrorism is, and has been, Israel -- all of it from the Golan Heights in the North to Eilat in the South. But in their effort to destroy Israel, the PLO and other Arab terror groups have waged a trans-national assault against the entire family of man. The trail of fear and bloodshed left by Arab terrorists reaches around the globe:

Amsterdam, Athens and Asuncion; Bangkok, Berlin, Bombay, Bonn, Brussels and Buenos Aires; Canberra, Copenhagen and Chevy Chase; Geneva; Karachi; London and Lisbon; Madrid, Mallorca, Mogadishu, Montreal, Moscow -- and Munich; Nairobi, New Delhi, New York and Nicosia; Olympic Village and Ottawa; Paris; Rome and Rio de Janeiro; Santiago, Singapore and Sydney; Teheran and Vienna.

Nor have Arab capitals and cities been immune: Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Khartoum, Kuwait, Rabat and Sharja.

Most of the victims of the Arab terrorists are not uniformed soldiers. They are and have been innocent men, women, children and old people engaged in the peaceful pursuits of everyday human beings: working in the fields or in office buildings, shopping in supermarkets, competing in games dedicated to world friendship and understanding, flying the air corridors of the world on business, on holiday, or on visits to distant loved ones, families asleep in their beds, children at school -- or on their way there. These victims around the world have been Jews, Christians, Moslems and other faithful.

Yet many countries of the world still accord the PLO the respect of legitimacy by allowing the Arab terrorists to open offices in their capitals. Their leaders parley and treat with PLO leaders and shake their blood-stained hands. Their diplomatic representatives at the UN -- the only parliament of mankind -- applaud in standing ovation when the gun-toting leader of the PLO mounts the rostrum, by invitation, to address the world organization. The majority

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of UN members adopts resolutions that aid the PLO in its war to destroy Israel -- a UN member state -- and censures the Jewish State, main victim of the Arab terrorism.

This record makes mockery of the huzzas heard around the world when Israeli commandos rescue terrorist victims at Entebbe and when West German special units pluck terrorist-held hostages from death's door at Mogadishu Airport in Somalia.

Ten-Year Record of Terror

The record of terror by the PLQ groups that employ violence for political purposes has been written in blood -- week after week, month after month, year after year. In the 124 months from September 1, 1967 to December 31, 1977, on the average, the world witnessed:

- Seven Arab terrorist actions a month -- one action every four days, year in and year out for more than ten years.
- Nine human beings dead each month -- one every three days, year in and year out for more than ten years.
- Twenty human beings injured, wounded or maimed each month -- two every three days, year in and year out for more than ten years.
- Twenty-two hostages, seized in fear of their lives, each month -- two hostage victims every three days, year in and year out for more than ten years.

In all, between September 1, 1967 and December 31, 1977, Arab terrorists carried out 865 actions* which resulted in:

- the deaths of 1,131 persons.
- the maiming, wounding or injury of 2,471 persons.
- 2,755 persons held in fear of their lives as hostages to PLO and like-minded groups.

In the same 124 months, the Arab terrorists perpetrated:

- 308 bombings in 20 countries.
- 261 attempted bombings, bombing threats or bomb plots in 26 countries.
- 180 shooting episodes and shoot-outs in 11 countries.

* See Tables 1, 2 and 3.

- 18 assassinations in nine countries.
- 17 attempted assassinations in 11 countries.
- 15 arsons in three countries.
- 19 hijackings in 14 countries or the skies above them.
- 6 attempted hijackings in six countries.
- 8 kidnappings in four countries.
- 4 attempted kidnappings in two countries.
- 29 assorted other acts of terrorism in 12 countries.

TABLE 1 A DECADE OF PLO AND ARAB TERRORISM—COMPOSITE

Nature of Episodes	1967*	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
Bombings	17	26	40	33	12	17	12	17	52	32	50	308
Attempted bombings and bomb threats	2		3	21	3	135	37	16	17	8	19	261
Shootings	11	34	28	16	16	9	5	21	21	15	4	180
Kidnapping			1		1			1	4	1		8
Kidnapping attempts, threats and plots			1				3					4
Assassinations			1	1	1	2	7	3	1		2	18
Assassination attempts, threats and plots			1		1	3	6	2	1	1	2	17
Hijackings		1	1	5		3	3	2		2	2	19
Attempted hijackings			1	2			1		1	1		6
Arson						1		3	2	6	3	15
Miscellaneous incidents			1		1	3	14	5	3	2		29
Totals	30	61	78	78	35	173	88	70	102	68	82	865

*1967: September 1–December 31.

TABLE 2 DEATHS RESULTING FROM PLO AND ARAB TERRORISM

Nature of Episodes	1967*	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
Bombings	3	35	18	116	11	2	32	92	26	14	11	360
Attempted bombings and bomb threats			1									1
Shootings	23	192	68	66	58	60	8	111	65	23	6	680
Kidnapping					1					3		4
Assassinations			5	4	1	6	9	5	3		2	35
Hijackings							2	1		31	4	38
Attempted hijackings				1					6			7
Arson						1				5		6
Totals	26	227	92	187	71	69	51	209	100	76	23	1131

*1967: September 1–December 31.
NOTE: Totals include terrorists.

TABLE 3 INJURIES RESULTING FROM PLO AND ARAB TERRORISM

Nature of Episodes	1967*	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
Bombings	65	237	275	385	186	25	50	76	188	109	204	1800
Attempted bombings and bomb threats			1									1
Shootings	11	37	141	19	1	84	59	108	40	46	10	556
Assassinations					2			1	1			4
Assassination attempts, threats and plots					1	2	4			1		8
Hijackings			4						2		32	11
Attempted hijackings				1					9			10
Arson										40		40
Miscellaneous incidents							1		2			3
Totals	76	274	421	405	190	111	114	187	240	228	225	2471

*1967: September 1–December 31.
NOTE: Totals include terrorists.

Trans-national Terrorism

Although Arab terrorism since 1967 has been global, Israel has been the scene of four of every five bombings, nine of every ten shoot-outs, three of every four arsons and more than half the assassinations. Half the dead and the injured have been Israelis -- 28% of those who lost their lives; 59% of those wounded or injured. (See Tables 4 and 5.)

On the average, 14 Israelis were killed or injured every month -- month in and month out, year in and year out -- for ten years.

While Israel has been the main target of Arab terrorism and Israelis its main victims, other countries and their citizens have also been targets and victims of the global campaign of fear and violence carried out by the PLO and the trans-national "hit gangs" who work with it to destroy Israel.

Hijackings and attempted hijackings, as noted, have taken place in 16 countries or in the skies above them. The 1972-1973 epidemic of terrorist parcel bombs and letter bombs, sent through the international mails, reached into 15 countries.

The overwhelming majority -- probably more than 90% -- of the 2,755 hostages seized by Arab terrorists in hijackings, attempted hijackings, shoot-outs, kidnappings and attempted bombings were not Israelis. Of hostages whose nationality could be identified, almost 60% were Europeans and North Americans, almost one-third were Israelis, and the rest were Asians, Africans -- and Arabs.

The trail of Arab terror reaches around the world. No one -- and no country -- is safe.

**TABLE 4 PLO AND ARAB TERRORISM
IN ISRAEL 1967-1977**

Bombings: Total number 308	Number of bombings in Israel 259	Percentage of bombings in Israel 84%
Att. bombings and bomb threats: Total number 261	Number of attempted bombings and bomb threats in Israel 91	Percentage of att. bombings and bomb threats in Israel 34.8%
Shootings: Total number 180	Number of shootings in Israel 168	Percentage of shootings in Israel 93%
Arsons: Total number 15	Number of arsons in Israel 11	Percentage of arsons in Israel 73%
Assassinations: Total number 18	Number of assassi- nations in Israel 10	Percentage of assassi- nations in Israel 55.5%
Assassination attempts: Total number 17	Number of assassi- nation attempts in Israel 3	Percentage of assassination attempts in Israel 17.6%

**TABLE 5 ISRAELI VICTIMS OF PLO AND
ARAB TERRORISM 1967-1977**

Total killed and injured 3602	Number of Israelis killed and injured 1776	Israeli percentage of killed and injured 49%
Total killed 1131	Number of Israelis killed 318	Israeli percentage of killed 28%
Total injured 2471	Number of Israelis injured 1458	Israeli percentage of injured 59%

Yet in the fall of 1974, when the global trail of Arab terrorist bloodshed was already more than seven years old -- and only a few months after the notorious terrorist outrages at Kiryat Shemoneh and Ma'alot in Israel which shocked the world -- Yasir Arafat, leader of the PLO, Fatah and the allied Black September terrorists, was invited to address the UN General Assembly. Representatives of the PLO have been welcome "official observers" in the polite lounges and meeting rooms of the world organization and its member agencies -- the very community of nations against which the PLO and other Arab terrorist groups carry out indiscriminate violence in their effort to destroy a full -- and legal -- member of the world organization. Nevertheless, the United Nations, since 1974, has steadily accorded the PLO more and more of a role in its affairs, and today the Arab terrorist organization has many, if not most, of the trappings of membership. Perhaps more than any other force at work on the world scene, the UN has helped to legitimize the PLO terrorists and to give the PLO the aura of full government status.

Arab Terrorism Continues Throughout 1978

In the wake of President Sadat's journey to Jerusalem late in November, 1977, and the ensuing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations that took place throughout 1978 with U.S. mediation, trans-national PLO and Arab terrorism continued -- and even escalated. So did terrorist activity aimed directly at Israel.

In part, the stepped-up tempo of terrorist activity reflected an effort by the PLO and other terrorist organizations to sabotage the entire peace process and to give the world a message, through more murder and mayhem, that they resolutely opposed the move toward ending, even partly, the Arab world's 30-year war against Israel. The PLO, in addition, sought to tell the world through terrorism that it not only opposed the negotiations but that it would never accept any accord that might be reached -- except on PLO terms.

In part, likewise, the stepped-up terrorism by the PLO and by its strongest member group -- Fatah -- was a response to pressure by Iraqi-backed terrorists outside the PLO umbrella against Arafat, whom they perceived as less than completely intransigent.

Open warfare between the Iraqi-backed terrorists and the PLO erupted during 1978. It took place in cities around the world -- London, Paris, Kuwait, Karachi and Islamabad.

The Arab terrorists were killing their own -- and each other -- and doing so in the streets of countries not involved in their feuds. If innocent bystanders -- English, French, Kuwaiti or Pakistani -- were placed in danger of their lives, it was clear that neither the PLO nor the Iraqi-backed terrorists cared. If French or Pakistani policemen were killed or wounded, it did not matter to the Arab gunmen as they hurled their grenades and blazed away with their Soviet-made Kalashnikov sub-machine guns.

The Iraqi-backed terrorists are led by Sabri al-Banna, an early Fatah leader who broke with Arafat eight or nine years ago, and formed his own Iraqi-backed Arab terrorist group, sometimes called the "Revolutionary Council." Banna

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is under a Fatah death sentence, charged with plotting to assassinate Arafat in 1974. His terrorist code name is "Abu Nidal." In addition to his opposition to Arafat, Fatah and the PLO, he preaches revolution against the so-called "conservative" oil sheikhdoms of the Gulf, and against Saudi Arabia, over a Baghdad radio station called "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution."

PLO, Iraqis in Open Warfare

A PLO statement issued in July, 1978, called on Iraq to hand over Abu Nidal for trial. It charged him with masterminding the murder of PLO London representative Said Hammami in January at the latter's basement office in the Arab League building in fashionable Mayfair. It also charged him with the assassination of Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sebai, a friend of President Sadat, at the Nicosia Hilton Hotel on Cyprus in February, and with the killing of Ali Yasin, the PLO's representative in Kuwait, in June. In addition, Abu Nidal has been linked in newspaper reports to earlier terrorist assaults at hotels in Amman and Damascus, and to two attempts on the life of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

In the summer of 1978, the open warfare between the PLO and Abu Nidal's Iraqi terrorists reached a peak of intensity, played out in Europe, the Middle East and Asia. For example:

-- In July, the exiled former Prime Minister of Iraq, Abdul Razzak al-Nayef, was assassinated on a London street and one of several attempts was made to kill the Iraqi Ambassador there.

-- On July 31, a PLO terrorist identified as Said Hammami's brother, Ahmed, invaded the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and held eight hostages for nine hours. When French police tried to arrest Hammami outside the Embassy after he had surrendered, Iraqi security guards attached to the Embassy sought to kill him and fired on the police; a French police inspector was killed as was an Iraqi security man, and Hammami and three others were wounded.

-- Three days later, on August 2, two Arab terrorists fired on officials entering the Iraqi Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan, seriously wounding one of them. A Pakistani police guard was also wounded.

-- On August 3, the PLO representative in Paris, Izzidin Qalaq, was gunned to death by two Arab terrorists in the corridor outside his office in the Arab League headquarters in the heart of the French Capital. His deputy Adnan Hammad, died of wounds after both his legs were blown off by a grenade. Three other persons were wounded.

-- On August 5, four armed men broke into the PLO office in Islamabad, Pakistan, and machine-gunned four persons to death -- a Pakistani policeman, the PLO telex operator, a medical student, and a PLO terrorist undergoing training with the Pakistani Army.

-- On August 13, as talks aimed at a truce in the internecine warfare between the PLO and the Abu Nidal group were reportedly taking place, an explosion destroyed a Beirut building housing offices of both Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Front, another pro-Iraqi terrorist group. An estimated 150 to 200 persons were killed.

Diplomatic sources called it the worst such action ever to take place in Lebanon. They speculated that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a pro-Syrian PLO terrorist group headed by Ahmed Jebril, was responsible for the blast.

1978 Terrorism Against Israel

As the difficult and delicate negotiations for peace between Egypt and Israel went forward throughout 1978, climaxed by President Carter's invitation to President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to meet at Camp David and by the dramatic accords there that soon ran into further difficulties, PLO and Arab terrorism, directed against Israel, was stepped up. For example:

-- In mid-February, the PLO claimed credit for a time-bomb explosion in a crowded Jerusalem bus that killed two persons and injured 46. It was described by officials as the worst terrorist action inside Israel since April, 1976.

-- On March 11, a band of 11 Arab terrorists landed by raft on the northern Israeli seacoast, about 15 miles south of Haifa, killed an American woman (related to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut) taking photographs on the beach, and seized two buses loaded with passengers. They herded all the passengers into one of the buses as hostages, traveled south on the coastal road toward Tel Aviv firing at passing cars, until they were stopped at a roadblock seven miles north of Tel Aviv. In a gun battle with Israeli security forces that lasted almost half-an-hour, during which the booby-trapped bus was detonated by the terrorists and exploded in flames, most of the hostages were killed, including women and children. The final toll: 35 Israelis dead, more than 70 wounded, two terrorists dead of drowning before landing, and nine killed in the shootout. Two were captured.

It was the worst terrorist action in Israel since the Jewish State was established in 1948 and took place as Prime Minister Begin was about to leave for Washington for talks with President Carter on the stalled Middle East peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

A communique issued in Beirut by Fatah claimed responsibility for the action and said it reflected a decision to step up "revolutionary armed violence against Zionist occupation." The state radio of Saudi Arabia praised the Fatah action as "courageous" and said it "had a noble aim." Kuwait and Libya also officially praised the Fatah raid; so did two daily newspapers in Jordan. Yasir Arafat subsequently said he had personally approved the action.

(The action on the coastal road resulted in the incursion-in-force by the Israeli Defense Forces into Southern Lebanon to wipe out Arab terrorist bases in the area known as "Fatahland" and to create a security buffer zone that would end its long-time use as a launching pad for attacks on Israeli civilians. After penetrating to the Litani River, the I.D.F. subsequently withdrew in stages, being replaced by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). In the months that followed, Arab terrorist units clashed frequently with UNIFIL forces; in the first month alone, nine UNIFIL soldiers were killed in such clashes: four French, three Senegalese, a Swede and a Norwegian.)

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-- On May 7, PLO terrorists fired a Soviet-made Katyusha rocket that exploded in Jerusalem, injuring one woman. The attack was timed to coincide with celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of Israeli independence. The PLO publicly claimed responsibility for the attack.

Target: El Al

-- On May 20, three Arab terrorists opened fire with machine guns at 150 French passengers waiting to board an El Al flight to Israel at Orly Airport in Paris. Only swift response by French police and airline security personnel prevented a tragedy comparable to the May 30, 1972 massacre at Israel's Lod Airport by Japanese Red Army gunmen working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an Arab terrorist group. At Orly, all three terrorists were killed. One French policeman was killed and three others seriously wounded in a 25-minute gun battle, as were a stewardess and a passenger. Several other persons were injured slightly. The French travelers were employees of an insurance company on a charter flight to Israel as a reward for good work.

-- On June 2, as Israel prepared to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the re-unification of Jerusalem, a bomb exploded in an evening rush-hour bus on the outskirts of the Israeli capital, killing six and wounding 20. The six dead included a 12 year-old boy, two girls aged 15, a boy aged 17, a boy aged 18, and an American medical student, aged 30. In Beirut, the PLO said Fatah had carried out the bombing. It was the 11th terrorist incident in Jerusalem during 1978.

-- On June 29, eve of a visit to Israel by U.S. Vice-President, Walter Mondale, a bomb exploded in the busy Mahane Yehuda open-air market in Jerusalem as the area was jammed with housewives beginning purchases for the Sabbath. The bomb, believed to have been hidden in a crate of vegetables, killed two and injured at least 35, some seriously. (The market has been a frequent scene of bombing attempts and actual explosions, usually in the day or two preceding the Sabbath, beginning at sundown Friday night. Many bombs have been found before they exploded, sometimes inside watermelons.) The blast was 14th in Jerusalem during 1978. The PLO claimed responsibility, declaring the action "emphasizes the PLO's determination to escalate the armed struggle against our Zionist enemy from within."

Blast at Tel Aviv Market

-- On August 3, a bomb exploded in Tel Aviv's open-air Carmel Market, just off downtown Allenby Road, killing one person and injuring 50, six seriously. The PLO claimed responsibility for the blast, which took place at the height of the Thursday pre-Sabbath shopping activities when the market was crowded with housewives, children on school vacation, and tourists with cameras and tape recorders to capture the sound of vendors hawking their wares. (Exactly two weeks later, police and sappers, summoned by wary citizens, alerted by officials in public announcements to be on the lookout for suspicious packages and hidden explosives, found two bombs under cucumber stands at the Carmel Market one of them hidden in a cigaret carton.)

-- On August 20, three Arab terrorists attacked an El Al crew as it was leaving its minibus at the entrance to the Europa Hotel in London's Mayfair, just off Grosvenor Square, killing one stewardess and injuring nine other persons, some of them

members of a wedding party standing in front of the hotel. The terrorists used grenades and machine guns. The dead stewardess was Irit Gidron, 29, killed by the same grenade that killed one of the terrorists with whom she collided as she dashed for the hotel entrance. Two other stewardesses were among the injured. One terrorist was captured, the third escaped. Ms. Gidron was buried near Haifa, alongside Israeli athletes who were victims of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. Via a phone call to Reuters, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations claimed responsibility for the London assault. The group is the same one that hijacked a West German airliner to Mogadishu airport in 1977, when West German commandos rescued hostages and recovered the plane.

23 Bomb Incidents in August

-- During the month of August, as the September 5 date for the start of the Camp David summit talks neared, there were 23 bomb incidents in Israel; in most of them, explosive devices were found and dismantled before they could go off. Officials praised alert citizens responding to official announcements to be on the lookout for suspicious parcels and objects.

-- On September 5, as the Camp David summit meeting was about to start, two bombs exploded in Jerusalem, seriously injuring two persons, one an American bomb disposal specialist who had emigrated to Israel in 1973, the other a passerby. The bomb expert, Steve Auster, a veteran of the Vietnam War and a former member of the Los Angeles police force, had previously handled more than 25 bombs in Israel when he responded to a call to dismantle a device planted by Arab terrorists at a storage depot for propane gas cylinders, apparently in an effort to set off a chain of explosions. None of the cylinders exploded; Auster lost both legs and an arm when the bomb went off as he advanced toward it. He died a week later. The second bomb exploded under an empty tourist bus, parked near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem's Old City. The bus had been transporting members of the International Federation of Travel Journalists. There were no casualties at that location. The PLO claimed responsibility for both explosions and said there would be more of them in response to the Camp David summit talks.

-- On September 11, Israeli officials disclosed that 26 explosions had taken place in the West Bank and elsewhere in Israel during the previous month as part of a concerted campaign by the PLO and other Arab terrorists to disrupt the Camp David discussions. Four persons were killed. Officials said a larger number of other bombs had been dismantled before they could explode. They continued announcements asking the Israeli public to be vigilant and report all suspicious objects to police at once.

Fatah Ship Intercepted in Gulf of Aqaba

-- On September 30, an Israeli gunboat in the Gulf of Aqaba intercepted and sank a terrorist ship as it was speeding north, loaded with explosives, to blast the port and resort city of Eilat with rockets; at the time, the city was filled with tens of thousands of persons on holiday during the long Jewish New Year weekend, with hotels booked solid and the beaches crowded. In Beirut, Arafat's Fatah group confirmed the action but claimed it had been successful. The Israeli report said seven terrorists had been captured, three of them wounded, and that Israeli crewmen had boarded the terrorist ship before it sank and had counted 42 Soviet-made Katyusha rockets and a "huge quantity of explosive material," estimated at

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three tons. Under interrogation, the captured terrorists said the plan was to fire the rockets at Eilat and then set the ship on course to run aground on Eilat beach where its load of dynamite would explode. The ship carried small rubber boats the terrorists had planned to use to escape to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, five miles across the Gulf from Eilat. The ship had sailed from the Syrian port of Latakia a month earlier flying a Cypriot flag and carrying false papers indicating it was bound for a Saudi Arabian port via the Suez Canal. It was intercepted when it was 70 miles from its target at Eilat. The captured terrorists said they had been personally briefed by Abu Jihad, chief of Fatah's military section, before departing for Eilat.

-- On November 19, the first anniversary of President Sadat's journey to Jerusalem, a terrorist bomb exploded on a packed bus carrying tourists and Israelis through the West Bank, killing four persons and injuring 38. The blast took place when the bus, bound for Tel Aviv, stopped at Jericho en route to Jerusalem, after a visit to a resort and spa on the Dead Sea. Among the injured were five Swedish women, three Canadians and two Americans. The Associated Press reported that Yasir Arafat's Al Fatah organization claimed credit for the bus explosion. In denouncing the terrorist act as "mindless violence," U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said two terrorist groups had "apparently" claimed credit -- Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), both constituent members of the PLO. Elsewhere, an explosion outside a movie house in Jaffa slightly injured two persons, and in Jerusalem an alert shopkeeper spotted a suspicious object wrapped in a carpet that proved to contain a bomb which was safely detonated by police.

-- On December 17, the target date for the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, a bomb exploded in a crowded neighborhood bus operating between Jerusalem's southwest outskirts and the Arab quarter in East Jerusalem, injuring 22 people, one seriously. In Beirut, the PLO claimed responsibility for the blast.

-- On December 20, Israeli security officials disclosed that during the previous six weeks, 14 terrorist actions had taken place in Israel in which four civilians were killed and 67 injured. The most serious were the two bus bombings, in which all four deaths and 60 of the 67 injuries took place. The announcement followed the explosion of a terrorist bomb outside a butcher shop in Jerusalem's Old City that injured four Arab and two Jewish civilians. After the announcement, another bomb exploded outside Herod's Gate in Jerusalem's Old City, injuring two Israelis and two British tourists.

All Forms of Violence

The record of PLO and Arab terrorism since 1967 encompasses far more than internecine warfare among terrorist groups carried out in cities across the world, or the heinous and calculated warfare against civilians in Israel in which the victims are women, children, teen-agers and old people -- Arab and Jew alike.

Indiscriminate PLO violence against civilians victimizes people in all countries -- and no country or its population is safe. This violence since 1967 has taken every conceivable form:

Bombings; rocket and bazooka attacks; letter-bombs and parcel-bombs sent via the international mails; home-made bombs placed in movie theaters, supermarkets, shops, bus stations, parks and trash cans; cold-blooded machine-gun assaults and grenade attacks on innocent travelers in airports around the world; assassinations and kidnappings; the seizure of foreign embassies; grenades tossed into crowded public places; hijackings of jetliners flying the world's air corridors; the gunning down of victims on the streets of European capitals; assaults on schools and the bombing of tourist buses.

Arab terrorism has known no bounds and has respected no borders.

Leading officials and diplomats -- including high-ranking Arab leaders -- have been victims, or targets. Arab terrorists killed Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal at Cairo in 1971. Other Jordanian officials were targets of assassination in reprisal for Jordan's war against the PLO during September, 1970. King Hussein of Jordan has been the target of several unsuccessful assassination attempts. In 1975, the Arab oil ministers, attending an OPEC meeting in Vienna, were among those seized by terrorists and held hostage. Assassination plots aimed at the late Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, former U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim have been thwarted.

U.S. Diplomats Killed or Kidnapped

But in 1973, at Khartoum, eight Black September gunmen under Arafat's direction raided a Saudi Arabian embassy party and killed two American diplomats and the Belgian charge d'affaires. Other American representatives in the Middle East have also been victims of Arab terrorism.

-- In May, 1975, Arab Palestinians in Beirut kidnapped U.S. diplomat Michael Konner, beat him, and held him prisoner for 14 hours before releasing him.

-- In July of the same year, a terrorist group kidnapped U.S. Army Col. Ernest R. Morgan near the Beirut airport and threatened to kill him unless the U.S. Embassy supplied them with food and materials. The "Revolutionary Socialist Action Organization", reportedly an arm of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), claimed responsibility for kidnapping Morgan, who was released after being held for 10 days.

-- In October, 1975, two employees of the United States Information Agency were kidnapped in Beirut and held for four months.

-- In June, 1976, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Francis E. Meloy, Jr. and two aides were kidnapped in an area of Beirut controlled by Moslem leftist forces and were murdered. Recent reports indicated the PFLP was behind the murders.

Civilian Victims of Many Nations

While leaders and diplomats of the U.S. and other countries have been targets -- and too often victims -- of Arab terrorists in their global warfare against Israel, innocent civilians and travellers by the hundreds have been even more frequent and more pitiful targets and victims.

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They have been victims of the 19 hijackings and six attempted hijackings carried out by the Arab terrorist groups during the 1967-1977 decade. And they have been killed, wounded, and terrorized by machine-guns, bombs and grenades while in mid-air, or while waiting in lounges, standing on line to embark, arriving, or merely passing through airports in such major cities as Munich, Tel Aviv, Paris, Athens, Rome, Beirut, Nairobi, Istanbul, Amsterdam -- and Cairo. For example:

--The February, 1970, mid-air explosion of a Swissair jetliner that killed all 38 passengers and nine crew members. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command claimed responsibility. Victims included 14 Israelis, six Americans, Germans, Swiss and other nationals.

-- The May 30, 1972 slaughter at Tel Aviv Airport in which 28 perished and 73 were wounded when three Japanese Red Army gunmen working for the PFLP sprayed machine gun fire and tossed grenades into a crowded arrivals lounge in one of the more sordid episodes of Arab-inspired airport terrorism. Sixteen of those who died were Christian pilgrims from Puerto Rico.

-- The August 4, 1973 terrorist killing of three Americans and an Austrian in a machine-gun attack on passengers in an Athens airport lounge. Fifty-four other human beings were injured and 35 seized as hostages by the Black September gunmen.

-- The December 17, 1973, bombing of a Pan-American Airlines jet at the Rome Airport, killing 31 human beings -- 29 on board the plane itself. Among the dead were 14 Americans, four Moroccans, and two Italians. The terrorists were identified as members of the National Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, a branch of Black September.

-- And on January 13, 1975, two Black September terrorists at a Paris airport fired a bazooka at a departing El Al jetliner, missed, and instead hit a Yugoslav plane, wounding five Yugoslavs.

-- Six days later, also at a Paris airport, two Arab terrorists tossed grenades and exchanged gunfire with French police, wounding eight of them, after their attempt to attack a taxiing El Al plane was foiled. In the course of the shoot-out, the Arab terrorists seized seven hostages.

-- In January, 1976, three Palestinian Arab terrorists and two West Germans working for the PFLP tried to shoot down an El Al plane at the Nairobi airport, using bazooka-fired anti-aircraft rockets, but were foiled in the attempt.

-- On August 11, 1976, at Istanbul Airport, a group of PFLP terrorists threw grenades and fired submachine guns at a line of passengers waiting to board an El Al plane bound for Tel Aviv. They killed four -- two Israelis, a Japanese and an American -- and wounded 20 others.

-- Twelve days later, on August 23, 1976, at Luxor Airport, Egyptian paratroopers broke up an attempted hijacking in which three Arab gunmen of the so-called "Palestine Revolution Movement" held 95 passengers and six crew personnel as hostages. Among the passengers were French, West Germans, Japanese and Egyptians.

The murders of 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich by Black September terrorists is by now too notorious to be rehearsed in detail. Five of the eight terrorists also perished, as did one West German in the airport shootout that followed the terrorist invasion of Olympic Village. Two of the Israeli athletes were killed in the initial attack, nine others during the final shootout.

PLO Structure and Main Terrorist Groups

The Palestine Liberation Organization is essentially an umbrella group for eight terrorist organizations. Its official headquarters is Damascus, but in fact is in Beirut. It has its own armed force, the Palestine Liberation Army, whose strength has been estimated at 12,000. Arafat is its commander-in-chief. Arafat's terrorist code name is "Abu Amar." The Palestine Armed Struggle Command is the PLO's police and security organization and is dominated by Fatah.

The "parliament" of the PLO is the Palestine National Council, numbering almost 300 members, but the real power rests in the PLO Executive Committee which the Palestine National Council elects. Members of the National Council are selected -- not elected -- by the Executive Committee, from nominations made by Fatah and other PLO member organizations, and serve three-year terms. Membership of the Palestine National Council is made up of roughly one-third from Fatah, one-third from other terrorist organizations, and one-third non-affiliated members, most of whom support Arafat. The National Council generally meets twice a year at various locations in the Arab world.

The PLO's Executive Committee is composed of 15 members -- two from Fatah, one each from four other terrorist groups, and nine so-called independents, most of whom support Arafat.

In addition to the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council, the latter selects a 55-member policy-making body called the Palestine Central Council to function while the National Council is in recess. The Central Council is based in Damascus.

The terrorist groups include:

-- Al Fatah, with an estimated strength of 10,000 members prior to the Lebanese Civil War, is the largest and strongest of the PLO's member organizations. Its fighting arm is Al Asifah. It is represented on the PLO Executive Committee by Arafat and by Farouk Kaddoumi, sometimes referred to in press reports as the PLO's "Foreign Minister." Arafat's real Number Two Man is Halil al-Wazin, whose terrorist code name is "Abu Iyad" and who is operational chief of Fatah. Abu Iyad shrinks from the publicity limelight.

Fatah includes a substantial number of intellectuals, but Arafat has played a key role in defining the posture both of Fatah and the PLO itself. Arafat's -- and Fatah's -- emphasis on "armed struggle" is heavily imprinted in the Palestinian National Covenant, basic charter and "constitution" of the PLO, as amended in 1968.

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Fatah has carried out most of the terrorist operations directed at Israel proper, but it has also reached out further in the pursuit of its goals by terror. Fatah's "Black September" arm, working with West German terrorists of the notorious Baader-Meinhoff Gang, who were trained at Fatah camps in the Middle East, carried out the infamous assault at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games that resulted in the slaughter of 11 Israeli athletes.

Arafat personally directed the March, 1973, assault by seven Fatah terrorists at a Saudi Arabian Embassy reception in Khartoum where U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel and Belgian Charge d'Affaires Guy Eid were killed.

-- As Saiga, with an estimated strength of some 3,000 to 5,000, is sponsored by Syria's ruling Ba'ath Party, and many, if not most, of its members are Syrian. Saiga's political posture parallels that of Syria. It serves as the terrorist arm of the Syrian Army and is under army command. It was created in 1968 after Arafat, originally close to Syria, broke away. Zahir Mukhsan, a Palestinian from Lebanon, represents Saiga on the PLO Executive Committee and was appointed by President Assad. Mukhsan has also served as head of the PLO's Military Department.

-- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), headed by Dr. George Habash, is a Marxist-Leninist terror group, formed in 1967, which advocates political and social revolution against "reactionary" regimes in the Arab world in addition to the destruction of Israel. Its estimated strength is 1,000 to 1,500. The PFLP attracted world-wide attention and notoriety in the 1960s and early 1970s via a series of airliner hijackings and other terrorist activities outside the Middle East. It is a main point of contact between the PLO and other terrorist groups around the world with which it has ties. On June 26, 1978, the New York Times, citing U.S. and other intelligence sources, reported that terrorists from 14 countries were linked to the international operations of the PFLP, most of them West Germans trained either by the PFLP or by Fatah, such as the notorious Baader-Meinhoff Gang, the Red Army faction, and an offshoot group of the latter trained almost entirely by PFLP specialists in South Yemen.

Members of the offshoot group later were part of the six-member PFLP hit team that invaded the December, 1975, meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna and seized 70 hostages in a gun battle that left three persons dead and eight wounded. The terrorists masked their identity by calling themselves members of the "Army of Arab Liberation."

West German terrorists, the Times reported, also had helped the Palestinian terrorists procure vehicles for an operation in Paris, joined in an attempted rocket attack on an Israeli airliner in Kenya during January, 1976, and in June, 1976, cooperated in the hijacking of the French airliner that was flown to Entebbe, Uganda, and that resulted in the spectacular rescue of the hostages by commandos of the Israeli Defense Forces.

In October, 1977, the Times said, close ties between the PFLP and West German terrorists were evident in the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner, en route from Mallorca to Frankfurt, that was diverted to Somalia. In that episode, four

Arab-speaking terrorists seized the plane with 86 passengers and five crew members aboard and directed it via Rome, Cyprus, Bahrain, Dubai and Aden, to Mogadishu airport. They demanded the release of 11 "comrades" from West German prisons, two from Turkish prisons, and \$15 million in ransom. They killed the Lufthansa pilot in cold blood. Three of the four terrorists were themselves killed when West German special forces, flown to Mogadishu Airport, attacked the plane and rescued the hostages. The fourth terrorist was wounded, as were nine of the passengers. The so-called "PFLP-Special Operations" group claimed responsibility for the hijacking.

According to the intelligence sources cited by the Times, in addition to West German terrorists, between 1969 and 1978, the PFLP had received assistance from one or more terrorists from 13 other countries: the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Britain, Venezuela, Colombia, Turkey and Italy, plus terrorists from such Arab states as Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan and Lebanon.

(Although the Times article did not mention Japan, the three Japanese Red Army gunmen who carried out the May 30, 1972 massacre at Israel's Lod Airport were mercenaries working for the PFLP, which claimed responsibility for the slaughter. Sixteen Puerto Rican pilgrims to the Holy Land and 12 Israelis were killed and 73 other persons were wounded. Two of the Japanese gunmen were killed; the other is in prison for life.)

Habash and the PFLP have frequently been at odds with Arafat and the dominant Fatah group in the PLO. In 1974, for example, Habash quit the PLO Executive Committee in opposition to any gradualism -- the concept of a PLO-controlled state in the West Bank and Gaza, as an interim step toward total liquidation of Israel, adopted by the PLO in June of that year.

-- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) broke away from Habash's PFLP for ideological reasons in 1968 -- only a year after the PFLP was formed. The PFLP-GC is led by Ahmed Jebril, a former Syrian army officer, is pro-Syrian, and has an estimated strength of 500. It is represented on the PLO Executive Committee and is a small but effective terrorist organization.

-- The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) is another breakaway from the Habash PFLP. The split took place in 1969. The PDFLP is led by Nayef Hawatmeh, a Jordanian Marxist who is Soviet-oriented and emphasizes the "class struggle" aspects of the Arab Palestinian cause and favors the overthrow of the Jordanian government as well as the destruction of Israel. The PDFLP is represented on the PLO Executive Committee.

Three smaller terrorist groups are the Arab Liberation Front, numbering several hundred, which is controlled by Iraq's governing Ba'ath Party, is led by Abdel Rahim Ahmed, and is represented on the PLO's Executive Committee; the Palestinian Popular Front, numbering 300, and led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh, which is not represented on the PLO Executive Committee; and the Palestine Liberation Front, numbering about 150, which is supported by Iraq, led by Abul Abbas, and is not represented on the PLO Executive Committee.

Outside the PLO umbrella -- in fact at war with the PLO, as noted -- is Abu Nidal's Iraqi-backed "Revolutionary Council" based in Baghdad, whose activities reach

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out far from the Iraqi capital, and a group that was headed by the late Dr. Waddi Haddad, who had been identified as a leading trainer of terrorists from the Arab world and from other countries.

The Ideology and Politics of Terror

The record of bloodshed and murder written during the 1960s and 1970s by the terrorist groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization is rooted in their shared ideology of "revolutionary armed struggle" and in the long-standing commitment of the Arab world to the destruction of Israel. Even during 1977 and 1978, when Egypt and Israel were negotiating for peace, the rest of the Arab world remained legally at war with the Jewish State and resolutely refused to enter into similar negotiations. Nor did the other Arab states and the PLO, which they created and which they nourish and nurture, support the Camp David accords; instead they met at Baghdad in November, 1978, to solidify their opposition. The continuing Thirty-Year War of the Arabs against Israel was manifest in the refusal of any other Arab state, including so-called "moderate" regimes such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, to support the Camp David accords or negotiate with Israel.

At Baghdad, in fact, these so-called "moderate" regimes affirmed their solidity with Iraq and other so-called "hard-liners" and sent a delegation to Cairo to bribe Sadat of Egypt into abandoning his effort to work out a settlement with Israel. While that effort failed, the pressure they generated led the Egyptian leader to make new demands that stalled what had appeared to be the imminent signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the Camp David framework for a broader Middle East settlement as well.

Meanwhile, as for the last 15 years, the various member states of the Arab League, especially the "moderate" Saudis, continue to support and to finance the PLO; Saudi Arabia alone, in the last four years, has subsidized the PLO at an estimated rate of more than 40 million dollars a year. The Arab states support the PLO because the terrorist organization fights their war against Israel for them on a year-around basis. That is why they created it in the first place.

Although terrorist assaults against Israel by fedayeen marauders date back more than 20 years, to the early 1950s, and the first cell of Fatah dates back to the same period, the Palestine Liberation Organization itself was launched at meetings of the Arab League Council in September, 1963, and by an Arab Summit Conference at Cairo in January, 1964. The PLO held its founding Congress at Jerusalem in May, 1964, was endorsed by all the Arab states, and carried out its first terrorist raid against Israel in January, 1965.

Early Years of the PLO

The terrorist organizations which now comprise the PLO were not originally part of it when it was founded by the Arab League. They were brought in later -- after the disastrous Arab defeat in the 1967 Six-Day War. The first PLO chairman, handpicked by the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, was Ahmed Shukairy; formerly a Saudi representative at the United Nations. With more truthfulness than public relations flair, Shukairy issued his now-notorious pledge to "drive the Jews into the sea" -- a goal that has never been abandoned by the PLO.

In its early years, the PLO was dominated by Nasser to serve his own political goals.

It is important to note that when the PLO was created in 1964, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip were all in Arab hands. They had been in Arab hands for 15 years -- ever since the Arabs rejected the UN Partition Plan of 1947, invaded the infant Jewish State of Israel and, having been defeated, settled for the 1949 Armistice Demarcation Lines.

In the 19 years the Arabs held these territories, from 1948 to 1967, neither the Arabs states, nor the PLO they created, made a single, solitary move to establish an independent Arab Palestinian state -- there, or anywhere else.

Then, as now, the Arab goal was the territory in Jewish hands. It was their goal in 1947. It was their goal in 1948. It was their goal in 1964 when the PLO was founded. It was their goal in 1967 when they again descended on the Jewish State from all directions. It was their goal after their 1967 defeat in the Six-Day War when, at Khartoum, they met and adopted their now-famous "three noes" declaration: "...no peace with Israel, no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel and maintenance of the Palestinian people in their nation."

That declaration was issued after Israel, having won the 1967 war and hopeful that at last the Arabs would recognize its right to exist as a Jewish state and negotiate a lasting peace, had signalled to the Arabs its willingness to trade the captured territories in return for genuine peace.

The Arabs not only rejected the Israeli olive branch, they took steps to strengthen the PLO for perpetual warfare against the Jewish State. Amid criticism, Ahmed Shukairy's resignation as PLO chairman was forced and steps were taken to bring Fatah and other Arab terrorist units into the PLO itself.

This was accomplished during 1967 and 1968, with Fatah emerging as the dominant force within the PLO, and with Yasir Arafat's influence steadily growing. During this period, starting in 1967, Yahya Hammouda served as PLO chairman. But by 1970 Arafat was in control of the PLO and has served as PLO chairman ever since.

Soon after Arafat became chairman, the PLO suffered a serious setback at the hands of King Hussein and the Jordanian Army -- the PLO's "Black September" defeat that necessitated the transfer of its operational base from Jordan to Lebanon. For a time, during 1971, this impaired the ability of the Arab terrorist bands to strike directly at Israel proper.

In Lebanon, as in Jordan, the PLO proved to be a disruptive force and its activities helped to trigger the bloody civil war that racked that unfortunate country during much of 1975, 1976 and 1977 and in turn brought the Syrian Army into Lebanon. The result was another setback in the field for the PLO.

Yet the PLO survives because it continues to serve the purposes of the Arab regimes, which continue to support it as the spearhead of the continuing Arab war to liquidate Israel. This support keeps the attention of the PLO -- including its Marxist and avowedly revolutionary groups, such as the PFLP, headed by Dr. George Habash -- focussed on Israel and diverts the PLO's energies away from fomenting revolution, aimed at the overthrow of regimes the PLO revolutionaries have branded as "reactionary" such as Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

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For three decades, the war against Israel -- "the Zionist entity," as the Arabs have frequently called it -- has been the single most unifying force in the Arab world. It still is. In that war, the Arab world knows, the PLO plays a key role; its terrorism keeps the war alive. Thus, the Arabs, including the so-called "conservative" and "moderate" regimes, themselves unable to strike at Israel, support the PLO with money, help it to obtain arms, and accord it status by recognizing it as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." PLO terrorism, in short, is kept alive by Arab regimes for the war against Israel -- regimes that, in any case, do not want the PLO as an enemy.

The Palestinian National Covenant

The PLO's long-standing commitment to the destruction of Israel is embodied in its basic ideological document, the Palestinian National Covenant. It was adopted at the First Palestinian Congress in 1964 and was revised, amended and strengthened in July, 1968 at the 4th session of the Palestinian National Council in Cairo, a year after the Arab defeat in the 1967 Six-Day War and at a time when the terrorist organizations were being brought together under the PLO umbrella.

The Covenant, as amended in 1968, comprises 33 articles, 15 of which call for the destruction of Israel explicitly or implicitly. The document stands unchanged. Despite widespread reports of a new PLO "moderation," the Covenant and its basic commitment to the liquidation of Israel has been reaffirmed repeatedly at subsequent meetings of the Palestinian National Council and other policy-making bodies of the PLO, most recently in 1977.

(The text of the Palestinian National Covenant, as amended in 1968, is reproduced as Appendix A.)

The key articles of the Covenant constitute a political and ideological manifesto contending that the Arabs -- and the Arabs only -- have a legal claim to Palestine, and to all of it, and that the Jewish claim is "null and void," as are the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the British Mandate document accepted by the League of Nations after World War I. The United Nations Partition Plan of 1947 is branded as "illegal." The PLO, therefore, declares in effect that Israel has no right to exist. (See Articles 1, 3, 19 and 20.)

Since all of Palestine belongs to the Arabs, and only to the Arabs, Article 15 declares that its "liberation ... is a national duty" and "aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine." It adds that all the resources and "capabilities" of the Arab world and of the Arab Palestinians must be mobilized to achieve that goal, with the Arab Palestinians "in the vanguard."

Article 9 declares that "Armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine." And since that is the case, the PLO declares, in Article 21, that "the Arab Palestinian people...reject all solutions which are substitutes for the total liberation of Palestine and reject all proposals aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, or its internationalization."

Article 21, in short, rules out any political or diplomatic solution or any compromise whatsoever, short of the total elimination of Israel. (The translation quoted was prepared by the PLO Research Center in Beirut in 1969

and was reproduced in "Basic Political Documents of the Armed Palestinian Resistance Movement." Israeli translations of Article 21 render the final clause as rejecting "all plans that aim at the settlement of the Palestine issue or its internationalization." (Emphasis added.)

Article 21 was added to the Covenant of the PLO in 1968 at the 4th session of the Palestine National Council whose resolutions, significantly, included a long and detailed section that rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967 (See Appendix E) and any peaceful solution of the Palestinian issue. In fact, the PLO emphasized its resolve to undermine any and all efforts for such a solution.

The PLO's 'Ten-Point Transitional Program' -- 1974

In the wake of the Yom Kippur War during October, 1973, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 338 on October 22, ordering a cease-fire and "the parties concerned to start immediately" thereafter carrying out Resolution 242 "in all its parts." (See appendix F for the text of Resolution 338.)

The key paragraph of Resolution 338, however, was the third, in which the Security Council mandated that "immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

The "appropriate auspices" that emerged was the Geneva Conference, although in fact the only session it held was the opening one, early in 1974. At that brief meeting, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko called for "the participation of representatives of the Arab people of Palestine" in the Conference deliberations, although he did not specifically identify the PLO as the "representatives" he had in mind.

The Geneva Conference adjourned quickly but the PLO terrorist organizations were then confronted with the problem of what stand they should take with respect to the negotiations -- specifically whether or not to participate. Throughout the first five months of 1974, the debate went on among the terrorist groups.

The PLO, in that period, was under pressure to adjust its political position to make possible its participation in the Geneva Conference. The pressure came mainly from Egypt and Syria, both intent on achieving territorial gains through the Geneva Conference negotiating process.

The PLO also confronted the need to draft a position acceptable to the Soviet Union, which Arafat visited with considerable frequency and from which the PLO had been receiving arms supplies and political support. Having suffered setbacks in the Middle East as the U.S. diplomatic role there grew in importance after the Yom Kippur War, Moscow was increasingly interested in the potential role of the PLO as an instrument for Soviet influence and trouble-making in the area. The Kremlin was, however, wary of certain kinds of terrorism carried out by PLO groups, especially airplane hijackings and other tactics it viewed as "left adventurism" and counter-productive. The Soviets, moreover, recognized Israel's legal right to exist as an independent state, but shorn of the territories captured from the Arabs during the 1967 and 1973 wars.

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The dilemma confronting the PLO reduced itself to several questions:

-- How to get territory from Israel without participating in the Geneva Conference and therefore, in effect, "recognizing" Israel by sitting at the Conference table with the Israelis, thus negating the PLO's sole reason for existence -- destruction of the Jewish State?

-- How to prevent the possible transfer of territory, especially the West Bank of the Jordan River, to the Kingdom of Jordan while not itself taking part in the Geneva Conference negotiations?

-- How to prevent a possible overall Middle East settlement at the Conference that might ignore the PLO's own goals and objectives?

Put another way, the dilemma faced by the PLO was: how to participate in the Geneva Conference without abandoning its basic and declared goal of eliminating Israel and, conversely, how to avoid participating in the negotiations while at the same time protecting vital PLO political and territorial interests.

The PLO's effort to resolve these questions came early in June, 1974, at the 12th session of the Palestine National Council in Cairo. It was called the "Ten-Point Transitional Program" and in the years since it was adopted it has proved to be a valuable propaganda tool for the PLO itself, for its sponsors among the Arab states, and for pro-Arab and pro-PLO sympathizers in the United States and other countries.

Essentially a "straddle" -- familiar in American politics -- the Transitional Program reaffirmed the commitment of the PLO to the destruction of Israel, but at the same time indicated readiness "to establish the people's national, independent and fighting authority on every part of Palestinian land to be liberated."

In addition to reaffirming the goals of the Palestine National Covenant, the PLO declared that it would continue to "struggle by all means, foremost of which is armed struggle, to liberate Palestinian land..." And, it added, it would "struggle against any plan for the establishment of a Palestinian entity, the price of which is recognition, conciliation, secure borders, renunciation of the national right, and our people's deprivation of their right to return and their right to determine the fate of their national soil."

In effect, the PLO adopted a solution of "gradualism" and declared that it would continue to seek the destruction of Israel in one fell swoop, but that if the opportunity came, it would settle for control over part of the land it covets and use it as a base for destroying Israel by steps or by stages.

(The text of the "Ten-Point Program" is reproduced as Appendix B.)

By asserting the right of the Arab Palestinians "to return to and determine their fate on all their national soil" (emphasis added), the PLO remained intransigent. But by declaring it was ready to set up a "people's national, independent and fighting authority" on any territory it could get from Israel, it suggested a certain "flexibility" and a certain "moderation" in its posture belied, in fact, by other sections of the Transitional Program -- and by the Program's title itself.

Almost entirely overlooked, moreover, even today, is Point 5 which asserts the PLO's commitment to "a national democratic government in Jordan..." Thus, the PLO went on record as working for the overthrow of King Hussein's government as well as the destruction of Israel.

Also overlooked all-too-frequently in the years since 1974 is Point 8. It declares that "the Palestinian national authority" -- presumably to be set up on any land that might be relinquished by Israel -- would, "after its establishment,...struggle" to unify "the confrontation states" in the Arab world "for the sake of completing the liberation of all Palestinian soil and as a step on the path to comprehensive Arab unity."

In the Ten-Point Program, the PLO rejects UN Resolution 242 because "it obliterates the patriotic and national rights of our people and deals with our people's cause as a refugee problem." The rejection, the PLO said, applies "on any level of Arab and international dealings, including the Geneva Conference."

In September, 1974, a few months after the Transitional Program was approved, Dr. George Habash and several other terrorist groups, withdrew from the PLO Executive Committee, although their groups remained in the PLO and retained their seats in the Palestinian National Council. Thus was born the so-called "Rejection Front" within the PLO, led by George Habash of the PFLP. They perceived the Ten-Point Transitional Program as a betrayal of PLO principle in several respects: as a step toward taking part in negotiations with Israel, "the Zionist enemy," as a step toward recognition of the Jewish State, and as an abandonment of all-out struggle to liquidate Israel in favor of a step-by-step approach.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that the 1974 Ten-Point Transitional Program in no way whatsoever abandoned the commitment of the PLO to the destruction of Israel which had been embodied in the 1968 Palestinian National Covenant. That commitment was completely reaffirmed.

The PLO, the Rabat Conference, and the UN

In mid-October, a few months after the Transitional Program was adopted by the PLO, the United Nations General Assembly invited the PLO, which it described as the "representative of the Palestinian people," to participate in debate on the Palestine issue -- an agenda item the PLO itself had requested.

A fortnight later, an Arab summit meeting of heads of state, held at Rabat, designated the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" -- a stab in the back of King Hussein of Jordan who was present at the meeting. The Arab leaders at the same time echoed one part of the Transitional Program of the PLO via a resolution calling for establishment of a Palestinian state on any land that Israel might give up or that the Arabs might be able to get from her. Finally, they agreed to substantial funding for the PLO.

In response to the UN invitation, Yasir Arafat, the Arab terrorist leader, accompanied by a full retinue of PLO officials and leaders compromising the PLO's delegation -- was escorted into the General Assembly chamber. He was seated on a throne-like chair as he waited to speak, and

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then delivered a lengthy "gun and olive branch" speech to the assembled delegates. If many of them were disturbed by the fact that they were listening courteously to the main leader of Arab terrorism and of an organization that had violated the borders of many UN member states, and that had taken, or jeopardized, the lives of many of their leaders and ordinary citizens, there is no public record of their anguish.

The Arafat speech embodied the PLO slogan, developed out of the Palestinian National Covenant, calling for a "democratic, secular state in all of Palestine" in which Christian, Jew and Moslem would live together in justice, equality and fraternity.

This was the political propaganda slogan promulgated by the PLO in 1969, shortly after adoption of the revised Palestinian National Covenant a year earlier, to obscure the clear commitment of the Covenant to the destruction of the State of Israel.

Just as it sought to obscure that commitment, the slogan also sought likewise to obscure the fact that nowhere in the Arab world was there a single state that could be called secular, let alone democratic.

The nearest approach, perhaps, existed in Lebanon. But the PLO destroyed that state in the bloody civil war that it caused in that unfortunate land -- a civil war that erupted only a year after Arafat addressed the UN General Assembly.

The Assembly itself concluded its 1974 debate on the so-called Palestinian Question some days after Arafat spoke. On November 22, 1974, it adopted Resolution 3236, declaring full support for the PLO's political program and its war to destroy Israel. It also adopted Resolution 3237, granting the PLO observer status at the UN, and inviting it to participate in the work of the General Assembly, and in all international conferences held under the Assembly's auspices, and under the auspices of "other organs of the United Nations."*

The 'New Mythology' of a 'Moderate' PLO

Although the PLO stated its position with complete clarity, the 1974 Transitional Program gave rise to a plethora of misinterpretation that produced a "new mythology" about the PLO. It is contained in news dispatches, commentaries and "analyses" of the last few years suggesting the emergence of a changed and more reasonable PLO -- a PLO of "moderation" that might be prepared to give up its warfare to destroy Israel and coexist with the Jewish State if only the Israelis give up the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for a PLO state.

*For a full study of the UN's posture toward the PLO, see the booklet, "Legitimizing Terror: The Character of The PLO And Its Relationship to the UN," by Harris O. Schoenberg, B'nai B'rith International, March, 1978.

This "new mythology," whether generated by superficial news reporters and commentators, by some columnists retailing their pro-Arab and pro-PLO biases, by PLO and pro-PLO spokesmen, or by public officials in the U.S. and abroad, continues to the present time. It persists even while the PLO, Fatah and other Arab terrorist groups remain committed to their ongoing war to destroy Israel and seek to carry out that commitment by actions reported day in and day out in the news media here and around the world -- terrorist actions documented in this report.

However inaccurate or misleading, some of the misinterpretation that has helped create the new mythology about the PLO is undoubtedly sincere. Some of it, however, emanates from observers whose past writings, activities and track records document their pro-Arab and pro-PLO biases.

All too often, such reportage cites anonymous "diplomatic sources," unnamed "Western diplomats," "background briefings" or "hints" by other shadowy "authorities" and "spokesmen." Yet the new mythology of a "moderate" PLO has also frequently quoted authoritative PLO sources by name, among them top PLO leaders, including Arafat himself.

The new mythology was perhaps predictable, given the basic purpose and the actual content of the 1974 Transitional Program. For by facing the PLO in two ways simultaneously, the Janus-like "straddle" built into the Program has made it possible for PLO leaders, when it suits their purposes, and for others at any time, to zero in on one-half of the Transitional Program while ignoring the other.

The "new mythology" of the last few years, in short, emphasizes the "moderation" of the PLO by depicting it as ready to settle for half-a-loaf -- a presumed West Bank-Gaza Strip entity or 'Ministate' -- while ignoring the rest of the program in which the PLO declared, in so many words, that it views such an entity as merely a step or a stage -- a launching pad -- for its unchanged and ultimate goal of destroying Israel. Also ignored in the "new mythology" is the fact that the 1974 Ten-Point Program specifically reaffirmed the 1968 Palestinian National Covenant.

During 1975 and 1976 the PLO was heavily involved in the civil war in Lebanon. On the Arab-Israeli front, major attention was focussed in 1975 on the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Kissinger that eventually led to the Sinai II disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt. As a result, "new mythology" about a "moderate" PLO did not emerge until late in 1976.

By then, the PLO had been battered in Lebanon and a fragile cease-fire, sparked by Saudi Arabia at a Riyadh conference in the fall of 1976, had gone into effect. In the same period, President Carter won the U.S. election after a campaign in which it became clear that he favored an overall, comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, rather than the Ford-Kissinger "step-by-step" approach; the Carter position made it clear, after his victory, that efforts to revive the Geneva Conference were imminent and that the issues of "Palestinian" representation and a PLO presence at the conference table would again come to the fore.

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Also in the fall of 1976, the Arabs launched a media "peace offensive" that was spearheaded by President Sadat. Its apparent purpose was to project a moderate and reasonable Arab posture with respect to a Middle East settlement. It also included efforts to depict the PLO as more moderate and flexible, perhaps even ready to abandon its declared goal of eliminating Israel, but in any case a PLO defeated and weakened in Lebanon and held firmly in hand by its sponsors among the so-called "moderate" Arab states.

The Damascus Declaration of the PLO

The PLO itself helped the propaganda campaign along by its own actions and public statements. At a meeting of the PLO Central Council in Damascus during mid-December, 1976, the PLO adopted what the New York Times called "a carefully worded declaration" that listed the creation of an independent state as one of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people and, by implication, a goal to be attained by the PLO.

Quoting "Palestinian sources," the Times said that they called Damascus declaration "a watershed in Palestinian policies" because the term "Palestinian state" had never before been used in an official PLO declaration..

The dispatch, written by Henry Tanner, a veteran Times correspondent in the Arab world, added that "the sources said that what was meant was the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip." And Tanner noted that Yasir Arafat and Farouk Kaddoumi, the latter often referred to as the "foreign minister" of the PLO, had made personal statements in the weeks preceding the Damascus declaration, asserting the PLO's readiness to create a West Bank-Gaza Strip state.

"The Palestinian sources," Tanner wrote, "noted that the Central Council's declaration did not contain any mention of a secular state in all of Palestine for Arabs and Jews. The concept of such a secular state, which implied the disappearance of Israel, had until now been official PLO policy."

The Tanner dispatch, typical of many in late 1976 and early 1977, implied that the PLO was changing and moderating its policies; nowhere did it mention the Palestinian National Covenant, committing the PLO to the destruction of Israel, nor did it mention the 1974 Ten-Point Program which embodied the same commitment, along with the concept of the independent fighting "authority" on "liberated" land.

The dispatch described the Damascus declaration as "the first major event in a process in which PLO leaders hope to arrive at an agreed-upon Palestinian negotiating position prior to the beginning of Middle East peace negotiations next year" -- meaning 1977. It was noted that Arafat and Kaddoumi of Fatah, and their allies inside the PLO, had a majority of the PLO's National Council, but that they would have to "sell" the declaration to leaders of the so-called "Rejection Front" who were not at the Damascus meeting but were slated to be present at the next gathering of the National Council, where the declaration would be considered.

Buried in the last paragraph of Tanner's dispatch was the fact that the Damascus declaration of the PLO's Central Committee had also "listed self-determination and repatriation as being part of the 'rights of the Palestinian Arab people.'" This code language for the elimination of Israel -- the ongoing PLO commitment -- was overshadowed, and almost lost, in the emphasis on what amounted to a slight PLO switch in nuance and emphasis, made possible by the "straddle" in the Transitional Program two years earlier.

As has so often been the case over the years, however, the PLO, like many of the Arab states, was talking on two levels: one for the consumption of the outside world and the West, another for home consumption in the Arab world itself.

Thus on the very day that the Tanner dispatch was filed, the PLO radio station in Beirut, "Saut Falastin," was reporting on the Central Committee's communique in broadcasts aimed at Arab and Palestinian Arab consumption. It said in part:

"The Central Committee focussed its deliberations on the current stage-by-stage policy, and its various repercussions. It discussed options for action within the framework of the stage-by-stage diplomatic policy...."

The broadcast added that the Central Committee

"...sees that elimination of the conquest of the lands by Israel, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab nation to return to its land, and the right to self-determination in its national territory, all have the support of the international community, apart from the Zionist enemy and its ally, the United States."

Confusion Born of the 'Transitional Program'

Even before the Damascus meeting -- and after it -- the confusion in the West about the true posture of the PLO, in the wake of its defeat in Lebanon, was evident, and was reflected in news dispatches. For example:

-- On November 18, 1976, for example, the New York Times published a dispatch from the United Nations by correspondent Peter Grose under a headline that read: "P.L.O. Says It Would Take Over From Israel in West Bank, Gaza."

The Grose article quoted Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, as declaring that international recognition of a PLO state and an Israeli withdrawal would have to come first, before any move by the PLO to settle on peace terms with the neighbors of such a state -- Israel on its west, Jordan on its east. Correspondent Grose added:

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"This tough position came at the time that other Palestinians seemed to be speaking in more conciliatory tones."

Grose did not name the Palestinians referred to. His report continued:

"Arab and Western diplomats confessed their confusion at the current P.L.O. strategy after the collapse of their military base in Lebanon and the maneuvering for position throughout the Arab world."

-- A few days later, the Times of November 21, 1976, carried a dispatch filed from Beirut by James F. Clarity under a headline that read: "P.L.O. May Modify Stand on Israel and Separate State." It quoted one PLO official as stating: "It would be a matter of nuance. A minor compromise."

-- In its issue of November 24, the Christian Science Monitor published a dispatch headlined "PLO proposes Geneva 'Deal.'"

-- On December 6, the Washington Post carried a dispatch from Beirut by Los Angeles Times correspondent Don R. Schanche under the headline: "Palestinians Hit Proposals on Coexistence With Israel."

-- On December 8, the Washington Post carried a headline, "Fatah Gives Up Attacks on Israel" over a dispatch from Beirut by correspondent Stuart Auerbach. It said the PLO was under increasing pressure from "the current peace offensive being waged by Arab nations -- especially Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia" -- and quoted a top-ranking Fatah official as stating that a "political decision" had been made by the terrorists "to be quiet for now." Auerbach reported that the so-called "peace offensive" of the three Arab states had generated "confusion within the movement."

-- On December 13, Time magazine published an exclusive interview with Arafat which emphasized the PLO leader's declaration that the terrorists were "prepared to accept statehood alongside Israel, in lieu of a larger state including all of what was Palestine..." Arafat was quoted as stating: "I follow the resolutions passed in 1974 of our Palestine National Council, which state that we will establish a national authority on any part of Palestine liberated from Israel or which Israel will evacuate..." Asked whether he believed "Arabs and Jews can live peacefully together in Palestine," Arafat replied that as he had often mentioned previously, "a unified Palestine is my dream -- and I have the right to dream" -- which neatly finessed a candid answer to the question.

(As the confusion in PLO circles persisted and statements by PLO voices continued that were contradictory, or calculatingly vague and ambiguous, the meeting of the Palestinian National Council, originally scheduled for December, 1976, was postponed several times. The Council eventually met in Mid-March, 1977.)

-- On December 13, the same day the Time interview with Arafat appeared, Falastin al Thawra, official organ of the PLO, reaffirmed the commitment of the terrorist umbrella organization to the principles of the Palestinian National Covenant and the destruction of Israel ("daily reports to the contrary being published in the Western news media notwithstanding" as Israeli UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog pointed out in an "op-ed" page article in the January 3, 1977 New York Times captioned "Semantic Acrobatics").

Rising Expectations, Worldwide

As 1977 opened, expectations in the U.S. and other western countries of an imminent and basic change in PLO policy steadily escalated, and the approaching meeting of the PLO's National Council was awaited with widespread, if not breathless, anticipation. Dispatches from Middle East capitals and the headlines over them in newspapers appearing in the U.S. and Britain fueled the expectations and built the anticipation throughout January and February.

-- On January 3, the Washington Post published a dispatch by its foreign news service that was headlined "Palestinian Softening Is Indicated -- Egyptian, Syrian Pressure Seen; Israel Cautious." The lead paragraph read as follows: "A significant shift in the attitude of previously hard-line Palestinian groups has been indicated in recent statements, prompting analysts to suggest that Egypt and Syria may have succeeded in persuading the Palestinians to make concessions toward peace in the Middle East."

-- On January 21, the Wall Street Journal carried a front-page in-depth article from Beirut by veteran Mideast correspondent Ray Vicker. The headline: "Mideast Mood -- Since Rout in Lebanon, Almost All Palestinians Favor Peace Settlement -- Homeland Is Still Big Issue, But They Would Accept Mini-State on West Bank -- Will Israel Ever Trust PLO?"

Vicker wrote that many Palestinians were asking, "Why not settle for our own state on the West Bank and in Gaza? This rhetorical question," the dispatch continued, "now is being asked at top levels of the Palestine Liberation Organization....And the question is being answered in the affirmative. Recently, Falastin al Thawra, the Beirut-based weekly of the PLO, called editorially for a Palestinian mini-state to be established through negotiations -- a significant change from the long-cherished PLO dream of a new state built on the ruins of Israel."

Vicker reported that the PLO "is now being pushed toward the peace table not only by moderate Palestinians but by Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan. These Arab states want a compromise settlement because they are fed up with extreme Palestinian demands. Creating a tiny Arab Palestine would enable them to declare the issue resolved and would let them downgrade Palestinian influence in their own policies.....the Palestinian defeat in Lebanon has changed the outlook of the PLO and thereby enhanced peace prospects immeasurably."

-- On January 28, New York's Long Island Press published a United Press International dispatch from Cairo quoting PLO chieftain Arafat as stating that the PLO would attend the Geneva Middle East peace conference if it were held and would set up a PLO government-in-exile. The headline: "PLO would go to Geneva, Arafat says." Arafat's remarks were made in an interview with the leading Egyptian newspaper, Al Ahram which quoted him as declaring: "Yes, we will go to the Geneva Peace Conference. Yes, we will set up a Palestinian government and will proclaim a Palestinian state."

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In connection with the PLO's position of rejecting participation in the Geneva talks if held under UN Security Council Resolution 242, the dispatch quoted Abu Maher, a top leader with Arafat in Fatah, as telling Al Ahram that the PLO was "ready to attend on the basis of other UN resolutions" which recognize the PLO as a representative of the Palestinians. He was quoted as adding that the PLO expected the Geneva conference to set up a Palestinian state on the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip but that this would be rejected if it were conditional on concluding peace with Israel.

...And in England

In England, too, leading newspapers published articles and analyses that raised public expectations of a change in policy when the 13th session of the Palestinian National Council convened.

A number of these articles appeared in the influential Financial Times. For example:

"As for the Middle East, it was Dr. Kissinger himself who remarked shortly before he left office that the prospects for a negotiated solution had never been so favourable. The principal Arab States -- Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia -- all want a settlement and Egypt and Syria have stopped quarrelling with each other".

Financial Times, February 14

"The Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) has been tamed if not squashed, to the point where there have been strong hints of it accepting the right of the State of Israel to exist, thus undermining the main Israeli objection to negotiations with the PLO".

Financial Times, February 14

"The Arabs and the Palestinians have already made more concessions than many would have believed possible. It is time for the Israelis to begin to meet them, for the opportunity may not easily arise again".

Financial Times, February 16

"The PLO would be prepared to establish a state on a basis of non-belligerency in a territory evacuated by Israel as part of a Middle East settlement. The territories in question are the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan, plus two other small enclaves. What . . . is at least as important is that such a statement constitutes an implicit recognition of the State of Israel. It is this recognition which fundamentally changes the situation".

Financial Times, February 16

"There is, by now, a pretty clear readiness on the part of the Palestinians to accept a Palestinian mini-state on territory evacuated by Israel -- mainly on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Where the Palestinians disagree among themselves about this concerns how far it should be only a partial solution. But . . . the differences should not be allowed to conceal the two most important implications. The first is that by being ready to negotiate the PLO has at least temporarily rejected its belief that the armed struggle is the only way. To put it crudely, it is not credible today to present the PLO

as simply a bunch of terrorists. The second implication is the recognition of the State of Israel. Accepting a Palestinian mini-state means accepting the partition of Palestine, and for the Palestinians that is a quite revolutionary change".

Financial Times, February 24

Other British press observers of the Middle East and of the PLO found similar indications of a change in the stance of the terrorist organization. For example:

"The Palestine Liberation Organisation chief, Arafat, has told the United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, that the PLO has changed its stance and is willing indirectly to accept the existence of Israel. The PLO is now seeking the creation of a mini-Palestine on the West Bank of the Jordan river and the Gaza Strip".

Stuart Auerbach, in the Guardian, February 7

"Moreover, accepting a mini-Palestinian state carved from land now occupied by Israel means the 'indirect acceptance' of Israel".

Stuart Auerbach, in the Guardian, February 7

"General Matti Peled, a retired Israeli officer who favours rapprochement with the PLO, told a conference here (Washington) today that his unofficial contacts with the PLO indicate that the organisation may now be prepared to accept almost all the provisions of UN Resolutions which, among other things, recognises Israel's right to exist".

David Bell, in the Financial Times, February 15

"Chancellor Kreisky (of Austria) has recently been in close contact with the PLO. In Tel Aviv he said that he believed a 'profound change' had taken place within the PLO. When he had first met its leaders three years ago, they refused to admit the existence of the State of Israel, but in his last meetings with PLO representatives 10 days earlier they had told him clearly that they considered Israel's existence to be a fact. Kreisky said it was difficult for PLO leaders to say this publicly for the moment . . . he had passed on to the Israeli Government a proposal he had received from a PLO representative. Isam Sartawi . . ."

Robert Stephens, in the Observer, February 27

"According to Hammami (PLO representative in London), PLO policy now has four points:

1. Withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territory.
2. Palestinian territory (i.e. West Bank and Gaza Strip) to be handed over to the Palestinians to form an independent State under the PLO. The Palestinian State should become a fully independent member of the United Nations . . .

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3. Recognition of the right of all Palestinian refugees to return to their former homes . . .

The (Palestine National) Covenant, says Hammami, represents ideology not a practical programme. The PLO still believes in its ideological aims and thinks a single State is better, but as a matter of 'realpolitik' it recognises that it cannot be achieved by force . . ."

Robert Stephens, in the Observer, February 27

Illusion and Reality

As the PLO "parliament" prepared to convene in Cairo, two articles -- one in the New York Times, the other in Newsweek magazine, dramatized the illusions -- and the reality -- about what was taking place in the PLO.

The Times article was a dispatch from Beirut that was published on February 19, 1977, and that said the PLO might be forced to change the Palestinian National Covenant and accept a link for its potential West Bank ministate with Jordan, as had been proposed by Egypt's President Sadat. Quoting "informed Palestinian sources," the Times dispatch indicated that Arafat was visiting Cairo to seek the support of Sadat in a "desperate" effort to retain control over the PLO bases in Lebanon in the face of heavy pressure from Lebanon, with Syrian backing, for greater restrictions than the PLO found acceptable.

The clear implication of the Times dispatch was that Arafat would have to make concessions on the PLO's posture with respect to the Covenant and the West Bank to have any hope of support from Sadat. It said:

"It is believed that the Palestinian leader has decided that he is forced to make important concessions to the conservative Arab regimes on questions concerning the Geneva Conference and the proposed Palestinian state in exchange for their support on issues involving the Palestinian presence in Lebanon."

The reality of the situation with respect to the PLO's policy positions, however, appeared to be substantially different from the picture painted by the Times, by the influential British newspapers, and by the dispatches that had been flowing from the Middle East throughout the fall of 1976 and early winter of 1976-1977. That reality was spelled out in a Newsweek interview with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department and often called the PLO's "foreign minister." The interview took place in Cairo where Kaddoumi was attending the long-awaited Palestine National Council meeting. It was published in the March 14, 1977, issue of Newsweek. The magazine's introduction to the interview provided an interesting backdrop for Kaddoumi's responses to correspondent William E. Schmidt's questions.

"Next weekend the Palestine National Council, a Palestinian 'parliament-in-exile,' will meet in Cairo to discuss an important step toward a Middle East settlement. The council has been urged by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other Arab moderates to revoke the portion of its national covenant calling for the destruction of Israel. That would amount to recognition of Israel's right to exist and could prepare the way for creation of a Palestinian 'mini-state' on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, currently occupied by Israel.

But in Cairo last week, Farouk al Kaddoumi, the chief political officer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, told Newsweek's William E. Schmidt that a change in the covenant was 'impossible' and insisted that the PLO still meant to establish a secular state in all of Palestine -- including present-day Israel.

Many Palestinians do not agree, and Kaddoumi's hard-line statement may be merely an opening position for bargaining at the Cairo meeting. Kaddoumi himself said that the PLO was prepared to be 'flexible' and that it was willing to pursue its objectives through diplomatic means. . . ."

Excerpts from the interview:

SCHMIDT: Will the Palestine National Council reconsider its covenant?

KADDOUMI: It is not a possibility. It is impossible. And we don't expect any discussions or proposals on this

Q. If a mini-state is indeed created, you will be living side by side with Israel. Doesn't this imply de facto recognition?

A. No. We don't recognize Israel. Israel is still absorbing and usurping a part of our country. But after the establishment of this independent state, there might be peace in order to deal with the other issues . . . so that the Palestinians may be returned all their remaining inalienable rights.

Q. In return for the creation of a Palestinian state, would you promise to cease hostilities against Israel?

A. We say that after the establishment of a Palestinian state there should be peace . . . There should be other ways to regain our rights: the repatriation of Palestinians to their homeland, the rest of our land. We should follow all means. But we have to be flexible, in order to establish peace in this part of the world. So we accept at this stage that we have this state on only part of our territory. But this doesn't mean that we are giving up the rest of our rights . . . There are two initial phases to our return. The first phase to the 1967 lines, and the second to the 1948 lines . . . The third stage is the democratic state of Palestine. So we are fighting for these three stages. . . .

Q. This means you are willing to rely on political and diplomatic means for the ultimate solution after the establishment of the Palestinian mini-state.

A. Well, if they can be effective, we will do it. And we will wait. But if not, then we will resume our armed struggle.

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Q. Does this mean the PLO has become more moderate?

A. Moderation is a hard word to define, because the American Administration understands the word "moderation" to mean being pro-United States...By moderation we mean we are ready for peace and working toward that end. We are demonstrating this by saying that we are ready to establish a state on a part of our territory. In the past we said no, on all of it, immediately, a democratic state of Palestine. Now we say no, this can be implemented in stages. That's moderation.

Q. The U.S. seems to be focusing more and more on the Palestinian question as the core to the whole Mideast settlement.

A. But this means nothing . . . A change in the United States policy should be on three bases: recognition of the PLO by the U.S., recognition of our national rights and recognition of our right to establish an independent state on a part of our occupied territories. This is change . . .

The PLO's 15 Points: Cairo, March, 1977

Despite Kaddoumi's candor in flatly reiterating the organization's adherence to the basic principles of the Palestinian National Covenant, the 1974 Ten-Point Transitional Program, and the PLO's commitment to the destruction of Israel, there were widespread expectations that the 13th session of the Palestinian National Council in Cairo would make headlines by changing the Covenant.

The speculation was that the new, "moderate" PLO would thereby place itself in a position to be present at the Geneva Conference and would, in effect, recognize Israel. The exact nature of the change it was expected to make in the Covenant was somewhat vague. But in any case, there was a widespread belief that the PLO gathering in Cairo would, in effect, "ratify" the "new mythology" about the PLO.

Nothing of the sort happened. The Palestinian National Council adopted a 15-point program that made no reference to the Geneva Conference. The first sentence of the Preamble reaffirmed the PLO's commitment to the Palestinian National Covenant and therefore to the destruction of Israel. (The text of the 15-point program is reproduced as Appendix C.)

-- Point 1 reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of UN Resolution 242 and the organization's refusal to negotiate in the Arab world and the international arena on the basis of 242.

-- Point 2 declared the determination of the PLO to continue armed struggle and other forms of struggle to realize "the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

-- Point 3 pledged "to escalate armed struggle in the occupied lands" with the aim of "liquidating the occupation" -- in short, escalation of armed struggle to destroy Israel.

-- Point 4 emphasized the PLO's stand "rejecting all types of American capitulationist settlements and liquidationary projects" and called on the Arab world to "confront these imperialist-Zionist plots." In short, the PLO rejected any plan that would leave the State of Israel intact. (This statement in effect reiterated Points 2 and 3 of the 1974 Transitional Program for the creation of a "fighting authority" on any land relinquished by Israel and for rejection of any recognition, conciliation, or secure borders for Israel.)

-- Point 5 emphasized the "importance and necessity of national unity, both militarily and politically, among all factions of the Palestinian Revolution within the framework of the PLO. . . ."

-- Point 9 declared the resolve of the PLO "to intensify Arab struggle and solidarity on the basis of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle, towards the liberation of all occupied territories," and to regain "the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, without a peace treaty or recognition" of Israel.

-- Point 11 stated the PLO's resolve to fight for the "national rights" of the Arab Palestinians, "headed by their right to return, to exercise self-determination and to establish their independent national state on their soil."

Other points in the 1977 PLO Program emphasized the need for cooperation and solidarity by the PLO with the socialist countries, the non-aligned states, the Islamic states, the African states, and with all national liberation movements in the world and saluted those countries and movements which had supported the "stand against Zionism as a form of racism and against its aggressive practices."

In Point 14, the PLO stressed the importance of relationships and cooperation with "Jewish democratic and progressive forces inside and outside the occupied homeland which struggle against Zionism as an ideology" and called on "all freedom, peace and justice-loving forces and states in the world to cut off all forms of aid to, and cooperation with, the racist Zionist regime and to reject any contacts with it or with its tools."

That resolution stemmed from contacts during 1976 between Dr. Issam Sartawi of the PLO and a small group of Israeli "doves" and leftists on the outer fringes of Israeli politics; the secret contacts later were reported in the world news media and created controversy within the PLO. Dr. Sartawi also met in similar private talks with a small group of American Jews, some of them identified with leading Jewish organizations, but acting on their own, as individuals, in meeting with the PLO.

At the Palestine National Council meeting in Cairo, Arafat disclosed that Sartawi's contacts had been carried out with his personal knowledge and approval.

Point 14 reflected the prevailing PLO view that such contacts, if any, should be restricted to radical leftist and anti-Zionist Jews only -- those opposed to the whole idea of a Jewish State.

In the final, and 15th, resolution of the program, the PLO asserted its "right to take part, independently and on a basis of equality, in all international conferences, forums and efforts related to the Palestine question and the Arab-Zionist conflict with the intention of realizing our non-negotiable national rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1974, in Resolution 3236." In a second section of

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Point 15, the PLO declared that any settlement or agreement, harmful to Palestinian rights, concluded without its presence and participation will be void.

Point 15, in short, sought PLO inclusion in the Geneva Conference without mentioning the Conference by name -- inclusion on the PLO's own terms since it continued to reject Security Council Resolution 242. As noted, General Assembly Resolution 3236, passed in 1974, affirmed the "inalienable" right of the Palestinian Arabs to return to their land, to achieve self-determination without external interference, and to regain such rights "by all means" -- a blatant endorsement by the UN General Assembly of Arab terrorism.

In addition, Resolution 3236 makes no specific mention of Israel's right to exist, although it is a member state of the UN; at the same time, the measure declares the PLO as "representative of the Palestinian people."

An Intransigent Program

Despite the many months of media reportage prior to the Cairo meeting of the Palestine National Council, indicating that the PLO might modify its commitment to the destruction of Israel and perhaps accept UN Security Council Resolution 242, the PLO remained intransigent. It did so despite the serious setbacks it had suffered in Lebanon and despite pressure from various Arab states to modify its position. The 15-Point Program it adopted at Cairo, according to The Middle East, an Arab-oriented newsmagazine published in London, was with few exceptions word for word the program submitted by the ultra-extremist Rejection Front faction whose main group is the PFLP, headed by Dr. George Habash.

Nevertheless, when the Program was approved, 194 to 13, the PFLP's 12 members (and one other) voted against it because it contained no explicit rejection of negotiations with Israel.

And the bottom line of the whole big buildup in the media and the "new mythology" about the PLO was that at Cairo, in March, 1977, the only key change made in the PLO's basic position was the expected substitution of the word "state" for the word "authority" in Point 11 -- in line with the Damascus declaration of the previous December. The PLO was still committed to the destruction of Israel by stages. It had once again reaffirmed the Palestinian National Covenant, and it had flatly rejected UN Resolution 242.

August, 1977: The PLO Again Reaffirms Its Covenant, Again Rejects '242'

On August 25 and 26, 1977, the PLO Central Council met at Damascus. It again reaffirmed the Covenant and rejected Resolution 242. It was the second time in a year and the third time in three years it had done so.

(The text of the PLO Central Council declaration is reproduced as Appendix D.)

The rejection, once again, of Resolution 242 rebuffed an effort by the Carter Administration, which took office in January, 1977, to open up direct U.S. dealings with the PLO for the first time -- part of a shift in U.S. Mideast policy emphasis set in motion by the new Administration early in 1977. The U.S. condition, in the overture to the PLO for direct contacts, was that the organization accept Resolution 242 in its entirety. President Carter said, in making the overture -- at Plains, Ga.,

on August 8 -- that if the PLO wanted to add a statement that it felt the Palestinians had additional status, other than just as refugees, that would be acceptable to the U.S.

The PLO's action at Damascus was headlined in the New York Times of August 27, 1977: "P.L.O. Leadership Rules Out a Dialogue With the Carter Administration."

Reduced U.S. Conditions

The U.S. offer to open up direct contact with the PLO if it would accept Resolution 242 represented a reduction in previous U.S. conditions for such relations. Earlier, the Administration had insisted on revision of the Palestinian National Covenant, public recognition of Israel's right to exist as a sovereign state, and acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 338 as well as 242.

This change in Washington's conditions for direct talks with the PLO came in the wake of President Carter's March 9 call for Israel's withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders, with only minor modifications, and his March 16 statement, at Clinton, Mass., placing the U.S. on record as favoring a "homeland" for the "Palestinian refugees."

The President's statements in March and his August overture to the PLO, taken together, were viewed by many observers as representing a shift in U.S. Mideast policy away from Israel and toward the Arabs.

On the same day that the President was spelling out his offer to talk directly with the PLO if they would accept Resolution 242 in its entirety, Secretary of State Vance was in Taif, Saudi Arabia, on one of several trips to the Middle East aimed at resumption of the Geneva Conference negotiations for a comprehensive peace settlement in the area.

In Taif, he told newsmen covering his trip that the Saudi Arabian government had indicated the PLO might be ready to change its position on Resolution 242 and that the change might be imminent, although he said he had seen "nothing concrete."

Vance's Interpretation

Mr. Vance said that if the PLO accepted Resolution 242, the U.S. would not insist on revision of the Palestinian Covenant. He explained that if the PLO accepted 242, "they would be accepting the principle that they recognize the right of Israel to exist in a state of peace within secure and recognized boundaries" and said that in his judgment, this "would revoke the covenant."

When a reporter asked whether the PLO had sent the U.S. such an assurance, or whether that was Mr. Vance's own interpretation of what their acceptance of Resolution 242 would mean, Secretary Vance replied: "I have not received any such assurances."

The New York Times reported that within hours of Mr. Vance's disclosure of the Saudi indication of an imminent change in the PLO's position on Resolution 242, "a spokesman for the PLO in Beirut denied that there had been any fundamental shift in the group's stand...."

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The PLO spokesman, the Times reported, had said that unless Resolution 242 were rewritten to take note of the political rights of the Palestinians, such as the right to establish an independent state on land being held by Israel, the organization "would not accept 242."

When the PLO Council met in Damascus 17 days later and officially declined, once again, to accept Resolution 242, its rebuff to the U.S. was delivered in blunt, harsh language.

'U.S. and Zionist Maneuvers'

The PLO declaration expressed "condemnation of all the United States and Zionist maneuvers ignoring the right of our people to return to self-determination" and "to establish an independent state on its national soil" under PLO leadership. And the declaration reiterated the PLO's "rejection of any attempt aimed at liquidating the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council" and to change the attitude of the Arab world and its commitment to the Palestinian cause.

It emphasized the 15-point declaration of the Palestine National Council at Cairo the previous March, "especially the National Council resolution regarding United Nations Resolution 242, which ignores the national rights of our people and which deals with our cause as a refugee case." Instead, the PLO Central Council stressed the need for implementation of UN Resolution 3236 as the cornerstone for the Palestinian policy.

The PLO Central Council called on the Arab countries to "confront the plot forged by those powers that are the enemy of our people, such as Zionism and American imperialism..." And it declared once again the PLO's "insistence" that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the Middle East conflict while warning against giving credence to "imperialist and Zionist promises..."

In Washington, the Administration made no comment on the PLO's declaration in Damascus.

Intense Diplomacy

Whether the PLO was to participate at a resumed Geneva Conference was an issue that remained on center stage during September and October, 1977, a period of intense negotiations among the United States, Egypt, Israel -- and the Soviet Union.

A joint U.S.-Soviet communique, announced on October 1, sought to set forth principles and guidelines for a comprehensive Middle East settlement, to be worked out at a reconvened Geneva Conference. It said "all specific questions of the settlement should be resolved" and enumerated the major issues as the parties saw them. These included: "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict"; "the resolution of the Palestinian question, including insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people"; and "termination of the state of war and establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence."

The statement mentioned the possibility of demilitarized zones with UN observer forces stationed in them, and possible joint U.S.-Soviet guarantees of the observance of agreed-upon borders and settlement terms if the parties directly involved in the dispute so desired.

The joint U.S.-Soviet communique provoked a storm of criticism and controversy in the United States. It was criticized in Israel.

The PLO welcomed it.

Criticism focussed on several aspects of the U.S.-Soviet joint declaration. The U.S. had accepted, for the first time, the concept of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians; while the PLO was not mentioned by name, it seemed clear that the U.S. had accepted the Soviet position. U.S. spokesmen noted, however, that the Soviet Union, for the first time, accepted the concept that the goal of an Arab-Israeli settlement would be peaceful relations. Critics, however, pointed out that a specific call for a peace treaty or peace treaties was omitted.

The bulk of the criticism centered on the document's failure to mention that UN Resolutions 242 and 338 were the sole basis for a settlement; that U.S. acceptance of the term, "legitimate rights," indicated American pressure on Israel to accept the PLO as a legitimate negotiating party; that the declaration implied a U.S.-Soviet imposed solution in the Middle East; and that the U.S. had returned the Soviet Union to the diplomatic center stage in the Middle East from which it had been effectively excluded for several years.

The heart of the matter, however, was that Israel could not accept the U.S. position on the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians which was interpreted as a U.S. commitment to include the PLO in the negotiating process, even though the PLO was not specifically named. U.S. acceptance of the PLO was, in turn, viewed by critics as U.S. acceptance of the concept of a Palestinian state on Israel's borders which Israel viewed as a mortal and unacceptable threat to her national security.

President Carter sought to mute some of the criticism on the part of the Israelis and their supporters in the U.S. during an address to the UN General Assembly a few days later. He was careful to state that "true peace--peace embodied in binding treaties -- is essential." He specifically declared: "The United Nations Security Council has provided the basis for peace in resolutions 242 and 338." And he asserted that the U.S. did not intend "to impose from the outside a settlement on the nations of the Middle East."

Nevertheless, the President once again declared that "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognized."

The U.S.-Soviet declaration came in the midst of U.S. efforts to work out a format for a resumed Geneva Conference in talks with the Arab states and with Israel, and a U.S.-Israeli disagreement concerning terms and conditions for Palestinian participation at the conference. The disagreement emerged after Israel, on September 25, 1977, had accepted a U.S. formula for an all-Arab delegation, including some Palestinians. The disagreement was the subject of ongoing negotiations during most of October.

The PLO Since Jerusalem

Anwar Sadat's memorable journey to Jerusalem late in November, 1977, his warm welcome there by Prime Minister Begin and the Israeli people, and the subsequent negotiations among Israel, Egypt and the U.S. moved the PLO back to the sidelines of Mideast diplomacy.

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A month before Sadat's journey, President Carter had made it clear that he did not favor an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank. And several weeks after the events in Jerusalem, the President, on December 15, 1977, declared that the PLO had forfeited its right to speak for the Palestinian Arabs in any future peace talks. By its intransigent hostility to Israel's existence, President Carter said, it had removed itself from "serious consideration" for a role in any such negotiations. At year's end, the President repeated his declaration as Prime Minister Begin came to Washington to present his 26-point plan for Arab Palestinian self-rule in Judea and Samaria.

One PLO answer to the Sadat-Begin declaration of "no more war" was to join the so-called Arab "Front of Steadfastness" with Libya, Algeria and Iraq that met at Tripoli -- a front against the new move toward peace. At Tripoli, the PLO and the outspokenly intransigent Arab regimes met to map a strategy to combat the moves toward peace.

The other PLO answer was to escalate terrorism in 1978. The major terrorist actions during the year have been described in this report. The escalation was heralded by Yasir Arafat at a Beirut rally, as 1977 turned to 1978. He declared:

"Let Carter listen to this. There will be no peace, no surrender. We will keep on fighting."

-- On Christmas Eve, 1977, an explosion shook Bethlehem's Manger Square where thousands of Christian pilgrims had gathered. There were no reports of casualties.

-- On Christmas Day, a bomb exploded outside a food store in Jerusalem.

-- On December 26, 1977, a prominent West Bank Arab official, known for close ties with Israeli authorities was shot to death from a passing car as he left home for work. A few weeks earlier, a West Bank Arab, employed by the Department of the Interior, was killed, also shot from a passing car. United Press International reported a PLO announcement that it had carried out the December 26 assassination in the start of a campaign to "liquidate" Arabs collaborating with Israel.

-- On December 29, 1977, a powerful bomb rocked the busy central market in the Israeli resort city of Netanya, killing two elderly men and injuring five other persons, one seriously. The PLO claimed responsibility for the attack.

In March, 1978, as has been noted, Arafat -- still widely heralded as the "moderate" leader of the PLO -- personally ordered the terrorist raid from the sea, north of Tel Aviv, that ended in the massacre of more than 30 Israelis, including women and children, and the wounding of almost 80 others. This was the PLO terrorist action that led to the heavy counter-strike by the Israeli Defense Forces up to the Litani River in Southern Lebanon, with PLO terrorist bases there as the target.

Later in 1978, after President Carter had invited President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to Camp David to resolve differences in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for peace, the PLO terror was again stepped up, first after the Carter invitation itself, later as Israel and Egypt seemed on the verge of signing a draft treaty proposed by the U.S. in the framework of the Camp David accords. Terrorist attacks against Israel continued in 1979 with more than 10 in January alone.

The pattern is clear. The prospect of peace terrifies the terrorists. The only response they know is to kill more civilians.

Conclusion

For more than a decade, PLO and Arab terrorism has killed, wounded and harmed innocent civilians in Israel and in countries around the world. Thousands of human beings have been its targets and its victims.

Arab governments, some described as "moderate," support the PLO and keep it alive. Far from acting to stop the PLO terrorists, the United Nations supports them and accords the PLO seats at its tables and status in its agencies. Many UN member states permit the PLO to open and operate offices throughout the world.

The U.S. Government manifests a certain ambivalence to the PLO, a zig-zag posture that first courts PLO cooperation for Middle East peace, then brands it as disqualified to participate in the quest for peace because of its "hostile intransigence" toward the existence of Israel, but apparently leaves the door open -- or ajar -- for a possible PLO role in the future. The President of the United States likens the PLO to the Ku Klux Klans, the neo-Nazis and the Communist Party. But as recently as January, 1979, the United Nations Ambassador, appointed by the President, speaks highly of PLO representatives at the UN as a moderating force in the world organization and as decent human beings. The U.S. State Department, in official pronouncements, splits hairs, conceding that the PLO includes terrorist groups under its umbrella, but refusing to brand the PLO itself as a terrorist organization.

Respected newspapers and recognized reporters and columnists render supposedly sophisticated analyses of the PLO which ignore reality and find "moderation" in some of its words and deeds. Arafat, leader of the killer gangs, is perceived as "moderate" because he disagrees with other terrorist leaders on the tactics of terror, but not on terrorism itself.

Otherwise knowledgeable observers persist in painting the PLO as ready to settle for a ministate on Israel's borders, a scant few miles from the main population centers of the Jewish State, and ignore the PLO's repeated declarations and manifestos, reaffirming its commitment to Israel's destruction. Arafat is called "moderate." He merely wishes to liquidate Israel step-by-step. Habash is the hard-liner because he holds out for destruction of the Jewish State all at once -- as soon as possible.

The "mythology" about the PLO feeds on itself.

Those who perpetuate the myths refuse to see that the PLO means what it says and says what it means, and that in its councils the extremists are the prisoners and the captives of the more extreme and the most extreme; the latter hold veto power over any policy or action they perceive as deviation from the most extreme.

The illusion persists that the PLO and its member terrorist gangs can change, can be changed, or will change.

There are none so blind as will not see.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

THE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COVENANT

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Decisions of the National Congress of the Palestinian Liberation Organization held in Cairo in July, 1968.

Article 1: Palestine is the homeland of the Arab Palestinian people; it is an indivisible part of the Arab homeland, and the Palestinian people are an integral part of the Arab nation.

Article 2: Palestine, with the boundaries it had during the British mandate, is an indivisible territorial unit.

Article 3: The Palestinian Arab people possess the legal right to their homeland and have the right to determine their destiny after achieving the liberation of their country in accordance with their wishes and entirely of their own accord and will.

Article 4: The Palestinian identity is a genuine, essential and inherent characteristic: it is transmitted from parent to children. The Zionist occupation and the dispersal of the Palestinian Arab people, through the disasters which befell them, do not make them lose their Palestinian identity and their membership of the Palestinian community, nor do they negate them.

Article 5: The Palestinians are those Arab nationals who, until 1947, normally resided in Palestine regardless of whether they were evicted from it or have stayed there. Anyone born, after that date, of a Palestinian father - whether inside or outside it - is also a Palestinian.

Article 6: The Jews who had normally resided in Palestine until the beginning of the Zionist invasion will be considered Palestinians.

Article 7: That there is a Palestinian community and that it has material, spiritual and historical connection with Palestine are indisputable facts. It is a national duty to bring up individual Palestinians in an Arab revolutionary manner. All means of information and education must be adopted in order to acquaint the Palestinian with his country in the most profound manner, both spiritual and material, that is possible. He must be prepared for the armed struggle and ready to sacrifice his wealth and his life in order to win back his homeland and bring about its liberation.

Article 8: The phases in their history, through which the Palestinian people are now living, is that of national struggle for the liberation of Palestine. Thus the conflicts among the Palestinian national forces are secondary, and should be ended for the sake of the basic conflict that exists between the forces of Zionism and of imperialism on the one hand, and the Palestinian Arab people on the other. On this basis the Palestinian masses, regardless of whether they are residing in the national homeland or in diaspora, constitute - both their organizations and the individuals - one national front working for the retrieval of Palestine and its liberation through armed struggle.

Article 9: Armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine. Thus it is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phases. The Palestinian Arab people

assert their right to normal life in Palestine and to exercise their right to self-determination and sovereignty over it.

Article 10: Commando action constitutes the nucleus of the Palestinian popular liberation war. This requires its escalation, comprehensiveness and mobilization of all the Palestinian popular and educational efforts and their organization and involvement in the armed Palestinian revolution. It also requires the achieving of the Palestinian people, and between the Palestinian people and the Arab masses so as to secure the continuation of the revolution, its escalation and victory.

Article 11: The Palestinians will have three mottoes: national unity, national mobilization and liberation.

Article 12: The Palestinian people believe in Arab unity. In order to contribute their share towards the attainment of that objective, however, they must, at the present stage of their struggle, safeguard their Palestinian identity, and develop their consciousness of that identity, and oppose any plan that may dissolve or impair it.

Article 13: Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine are two complementary objectives, the attainment of either of which facilitates the attainment of the other. Thus, Arab unity leads to the liberation of Palestine; the liberation of Palestine leads to Arab unity; and work towards the realization of one objective proceeds side by side with work towards the realization of the other.

Article 14: The destiny of the Arab nation, and indeed Arab existence itself, depends upon the destiny of the Palestine cause. From this interdependence springs the Arab nation's pursuit of, and striving for, the liberation of Palestine. The people of Palestine play the role of the vanguard in the realization of this sacred national goal.

Article 15: The liberation of Palestine, from an Arab viewpoint, is a national duty and it attempts to repel the Zionists and imperialist aggression against the Arab homeland, and aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine. Absolute responsibility for this falls upon the Arab nation - peoples and governments - with the Arab peoples of Palestine in the vanguard. Accordingly the Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human, moral and spiritual capabilities to participate actively with the Palestinian people in the liberation of Palestine. It must, particularly in the phase of the armed Palestinian revolution, offer and furnish the Palestinian people with all possible help, and material and human support, and make available to them the means and opportunities that will enable them to continue to carry out their leading role in the armed revolution, until they liberate their homeland.

Article 16: The liberation of Palestine, from a spiritual point of view, will provide the Holy Land with an atmosphere of safety and tranquility, which in turn will safeguard and guarantee freedom of worship and of visit to all; without discrimination of race, color, language, or religion. Accordingly, the people of Palestine look to all spiritual forces in the world for support.

Article 17: The liberation of Palestine, from a human point of view, will restore to the Palestinian individual his dignity, pride and freedom. Accordingly the Palestinian Arab people look forward to the support of all those who believe in the dignity of man and his freedom in the world.

Article 18: The liberation of Palestine, from an international point of view, is a defensive action necessitated by the demands of self-defense. Accordingly, the Palestinian people, desirous as they are of the friendship of all people, look to freedom-loving, justice-loving and peace-loving states for support in order to restore their legitimate rights in Palestine, to re-establish peace and security in the country, and to enable its people to exercise national sovereignty and freedom.

Article 19: The partition of Palestine in 1947 and the establishment of the state of Israel are entirely illegal, regardless of the passage of time, because they were contrary to the will of the Palestinian people and to their natural right in their homeland, and inconsistent with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the right of self-determination.

Article 20: The Balfour Declaration, the mandate for Palestine and everything that has been based upon them, are deemed null and void. Claims of historical or religious ties of Jews with Palestine are incompatible with the facts of history and the true conception of what constitutes statehood. Judaism, being a religion, is not an independent nationality. Nor do Jews constitute a single nation with an identity of its own; they are citizens of the Palestinian problem, or its internationalization.

Article 21: The Arab Palestinian people, expressing themselves by the armed Palestinian revolution, reject all solutions which are substitutes for the total liberation of Palestine and reject all proposals aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, or its internationalization.

Article 22: Zionism is a political movement organically associated with international imperialism and antagonistic to all action for liberation and to progressive movements in the world. It is racist and fanatic in its nature, aggressive, expansionist and colonial in its aims, and fascist in its methods. Israel is the instrument of the Zionist movement, and a geographical base for world imperialism placed strategically in the midst of the Arab homeland to combat the hopes of the Arab nation for liberation, unity and progress. Israel is a constant source of threat vis-a-vis peace in the Middle East and the whole world. Since the Liberation of Palestine will destroy the Zionist and imperialist presence and will contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people look for the support of all the progressive and peaceful forces and urge them all, irrespective of their affiliations and belief, to offer the Palestinian people all aid and support in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland.

Article 23: The demands of security and peace, as well as the demands of right and justice, require all states to consider Zionism an illegitimate movement, to outlaw its existence, and to ban its operations, in order that friendly relations among peoples may be preserved, and the loyalty of citizens to their respective homelands safeguarded.

Article 24: The Palestinian people believe in the principles of justice, freedom, sovereignty, self-determination, human dignity, and in the right of all peoples to exercise them.

Article 25: For the realization of the goals of this Charter and its principles, the Palestine Liberation Organization will perform its role in the liberation of Palestine in accordance with the Constitution of this Organization.

Article 26: The Palestinian Liberation Organization, representative of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, is responsible for the Palestinian Arab people's movement in its struggle - to retrieve its homeland, liberate and return to it and exercise the right to self-determination in all military, political and financial fields and also for whatever may be required by the Palestine case on the inter-Arab and international levels.

Article 27: The Palestine Liberation Organization shall cooperate with all Arab states, each according to its potentialities; and will adopt a neutral policy among them in the light of the requirements of the war of liberation; and on this basis it shall not interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab state.

Article 28: The Palestinian Arab people assert the genuineness and independence of their national revolution and reject all forms of intervention, trusteeship and subordination.

Article 29: The Palestinian people possess the fundamental and genuine legal right to liberate and retrieve their homeland. The Palestinian people determine their attitude towards all states and forces on the basis of the stands they adopt vis-a-vis the Palestinian case and the extent of the support they offer to the Palestinian revolution to fulfill the aims of the Palestinian people.

Article 30: Fighters and carriers of arms in the war of liberation are the nucleus of the popular army which will be the protective force for the gains of the Palestinian Arab people.

Article 31: The Organization shall have a flag, an oath of allegiance and an anthem. All this shall be decided upon in accordance with a special regulation.

Article 32: Regulations, which shall be known as the Constitution of the Palestine Liberation Organization, shall be annexed to this Charter. It shall lay down the manner in which the Organization, and its organs and institutions, shall be constituted; the respective competence of each; and the requirements of its obligations under the Charter.

Article 33: This Charter shall not be amended save by (vote of) a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the National Congress of the Palestine Liberation Organization (taken) at a special session convened for that purpose.

APPENDIX B

THE 1974 'TEN-POINT PROGRAM'

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THE 1974 'TEN-POINT PROGRAM'

On June 8, 1974, the Palestine National Council met in Cairo to draft the political principles to be followed in the PLO's political offensive.

Proceeding from the Palestinian National Charter and the PLO's political program which was approved during the 11th session of the PNC held from 3 to 12 January 1973, believing in the impossibility of the establishment of a durable and just peace in the area without the restoration to our Palestinian people of all their national rights, foremost of which is their right to return to and determine their fate on all their national soil, and in the light of the study of the political circumstances which arose during the period between the Council's previous and current sessions, the Council decides the following:

1. The assertion of the PLO position regarding Resolution 242 is that it obliterates the patriotic and national rights of our people and deals with our people's cause as a refugee problem. Therefore, dealing with this resolution on this basis is rejected on any level of Arab and international dealings, including the Geneva conference.

2. The PLO will struggle by all means, foremost of which is armed struggle, to liberate Palestinian land and to establish the people's national, independent and fighting authority on every part of Palestinian land to be liberated. This necessitates making more changes in the balance of power in favor of our people and their struggle.

3. The PLO will struggle against any plan for the establishment of a Palestinian entity, the price of which is recognition, conciliation, secure borders, renunciation of the national right, and our people's deprivation of their right to return and their right to determine the fate of their national soil.

4. Any liberation step that is achieved constitutes a step for continuing to achieve the PLO strategy for the establishment of the Palestinian democratic state that is stipulated in the resolutions of the previous national councils.

5. To struggle with the Jordanian national forces for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian national front whose aim is the establishment of a national democratic government in Jordan - a government that will cohere with the Palestinian entity to be established as a result of the struggle.

6. The PLO will strive to establish a unity of struggle between the two peoples (Palestinian and Jordanian) and among all the Arab liberation movement forces that agree on this program.

7. In the light of this program, the PLO will struggle to strengthen national unity and elevate it to a level that will enable it to carry out its duties and its patriotic and national tasks.

8. The Palestinian national authority, after its establishment, will struggle for the unity of the confrontation states for the sake of completing the liberation of all Palestinian soil and as a step on the path of comprehensive Arab unity.

9. The PLO will struggle to strengthen its solidarity with the socialist countries and the world forces of liberation and progress to foil all Zionist, reactionary and imperialist schemes.

10. In the light of this program, the revolution command will work out the tactics that will serve and lead to the achievement of these aims.

A recommendation has been added to the political program. The recommendation stipulates that the Executive Committee implement this program. Should a fateful situation connected with the future of the Palestinian people arise, the Council will be called to hold a special session to decide on it.

APPENDIX C

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE
13TH PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

CAIRO, MARCH 21-25, 1977

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POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE
13th PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

CAIRO, MARCH 21-25, 1977

On the basis of the Palestinian National Covenant and of the resolutions of the previous National Council; from its concern for the political resolutions and gains achieved by the PLO at the Arab and international levels in the period since the twelfth Council; after discussion and study of the latest developments in the Palestine cause and in reassertion of support for Palestinian national struggle in Arab and international forums, the Palestine National Council stresses the following:

1. The Council stresses that the Palestine cause is the core and basis of the Arab-Zionist conflict, and that Security Council Resolution 242 ignores the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, and therefore the Council reaffirms its rejection of this resolution and of action taken on the basis of it, at either the Arab or international levels..
2. The Council stresses the PLO's determination to pursue armed struggle, accompanied by various forms of political and mass struggle, to achieve the non-negotiable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.
3. The Council affirms that all forms of struggle - whether military, political or popular - in the occupied territories, constitute the central link in its programme of struggle. On this basis, the PLO strives to escalate armed struggle in the occupied territories, as well as all other forms of struggle accompanying it, while giving every moral support to our masses in the occupied territory so that they may escalate this struggle and consolidate their steadfastness in their efforts to liquidate the occupation.
4. The Council stresses the PLO's rejection of all types of American capitulationist settlements as well as any liquidationist projects. It also stresses the PLO's determination to confront and foil any settlement achieved at the expense of our people's inalienable national rights. It calls on the Arab nation to shoulder its national responsibilities and concentrate all its potentials for the confrontation of these imperialist-Zionist schemes.
5. The Council stresses the importance and necessity of national unity, both military and political, among all factions of the Palestinian Revolution within the framework of the PLO, for national unity is an essential precondition of victory. Therefore it is essential to consolidate national unity at all levels, on the basis of commitment to these resolutions, and to draw up the required programmes for their implementation.
6. The Council stresses its commitment to the right of the Palestinian Revolution to remain in the territory of Lebanon within the context of the Cairo Agreement, and its annexes, concluded between the PLO and the Lebanese authorities; and stresses its commitment to their implementation in letter and in spirit; and in as much as

they provide for the protection of the Revolution's right to bear arms and the security of the camps rejects any unilateral interpretation of this agreement and its annexes, while at the same time fully observing the sovereignty and security of Lebanon.

7. The Council salutes the heroic Lebanese people and affirms the PLO's concern for the unity of its land and people, for its security, independence and sovereignty, for its Arab character; it stresses its pride in the support provided by this heroic people to the PLO, in its struggle to recover the national rights of our people in their homeland and their right to return to that homeland, and strongly stresses the necessity of deepening and consolidating the cohesion between all Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian Revolution.

8. The Council stresses the necessity of strengthening the Arab Front for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution and of deepening (the Revolution's) cohesion with all participating Arab nationalist forces in all Arab states. It also stresses the necessity of escalating the joint Arab struggle and of putting forward a formula of support for the Palestinian Revolution in its confrontation of Zionist-imperialist schemes.

9. The Council resolves to intensify Arab struggle and solidarity on the basis of anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggle and of action for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, and in support of the Revolution in recovering the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, without peace or recognition of Israel.

10. The Council reaffirms the PLO's right to meet its responsibilities at the Arab level in the struggle to liberate the occupied territory.

11. The Council resolves to pursue the struggle to recover our people's national rights and first and foremost, their right to return, to exercise self-determination and to establish their independent national state on their own land.

12. The Council stresses the necessity of consolidating cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, the non-aligned states, the Islamic states, the African states and with all national liberation movements in the world.

13. The Council salutes the attitude and endeavours of all states and forces which have taken a stand against Zionism as a form of racism, and against its aggressive practices.

14. The Council stresses the importance of relations and coordination with Jewish democratic and progressive forces inside and outside the occupied homeland, which are struggling against the ideology and practice of Zionism; and calls on all freedom-, peace-, and justice-loving forces and states in the world to discontinue all forms of aid to and cooperation with the racist Zionist regime, to condemn it and to reject all contacts with it.

15. Taking into consideration what has been achieved at the Arab and international levels since the end of the twelfth session of the Council, and after reviewing the political report submitted by the Executive Committee, the Council resolves the following:-

A. Stresses its commitment to the PLO's right to participate, independently and on a basis of equality, in all international conferences, forums and efforts

related to the Palestine question and the Arab-Zionist conflict with the intention of realizing our non-negotiable national rights which have been recognized by the UN General Assembly since 1974, in particular resolution 3236.

B. The Council declares that any settlement or agreement prejudicial to the rights of our Palestinian people concludes without reference to them is absolutely null and void.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF THE

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL

DAMASCUS, AUGUST 26, 1977

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT
OF THE
PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL

DAMASCUS, AUGUST 26, 1977

(Unofficial Translation)

Point 1: Condemnation of all the United States and Zionist maneuvers ignoring the right of our people to return, to self-determination, to establish an independent state on its national soil and to gather under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On this basis the council reiterates its rejection of any attempt aimed at liquidating the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council and to change the Arab attitude, as decided during the Arab summit conferences of Rabat and Cairo, as far as the rights of our people and their representation are concerned and also as far as the Arab world national commitment to the Palestinian cause is concerned.

Point 2: The council stresses the resolution of the Palestine National Council adopted during its last session and the 15-point political program adopted at the time, especially the National Council resolution regarding United Nations Resolution 242, which ignores the national rights of our people and which deals with our cause as a refugee case.

It also stresses the need for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions relevant to the Palestinian cause, in particular Resolution 3236 as the cornerstone for the Palestinian policy. The Central Council appeals to the Arab nations on both official and popular levels to live up to the national responsibility and confront the plot forged by those powers that are the enemy of our people, such as Zionism and American imperialism, and to extricate themselves from the confines of hesitation into confrontation. These are plots aimed at striking against the Arab liberation movement and at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

Our council reiterates its insistence that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the Middle East conflict and warns against giving credence to imperialist and Zionist promises and (reiterates) that it is impossible to achieve a just and lasting peace but on the basis of securing the rights of our people.

Point 3: The Central Council has discussed the situation in occupied Palestine and warns those cowards and those suspected of cooperating with the plans of the Zionist enemy. The council also highly praises the heroic and struggling role of the masses of our people in the occupied territories and its national leadership in Galilee, the West Bank and Gaza and the loyalty of these masses to the PLO. The council also insisted on the importance of increasing our continuous arms struggle against Zionist occupation.

Point 4: The council also discussed the prevailing situation in south Lebanon and the dangers resulting from the continuation of aggressive acts and their repercussions on the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as well as on the Palestinian revolution. The council also insists on the implementation of the Cairo and Chtoura agreements through cooperation with the legitimate authorities of Lebanon and the Arab deterrent force. In order to restore peace in the south the council appeals strongly to all Arab states to shoulder their responsibilities vis-a-vis the plans of Israel and its allies, which constitute a threat to the whole Arab world.

APPENDIX E

RESOLUTION 242

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 22, 1967

APPENDIX E

RESOLUTION 242

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 22, 1967

The Security Council,

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,

Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of that Charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

(i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity

(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problems;

(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.

APPENDIX F

RESOLUTION 338

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

OCTOBER 22, 1973

APPENDIX F

RESOLUTION 338

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

OCTOBER 22, 1973

The Security Council,

1. Calls upon all parties to the resent fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption, of this decision in the positions they now occupy;
2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts;
3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

APPENDIX G

CHRONOLOGY

PLO AND ARAB TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1967 to DECEMBER 31, 1977

1967

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
9/15/67	Tulkarm, West Bank	The first three cars of a Haifa-bound freight train were derailed when the engine detonated two of four mines placed on the Israeli rail line. No one was injured.	-	-	-
9/19/67	Jerusalem, Israel	A printing shop and several apartments were destroyed in a heavy terrorist explosion that rocked central Jerusalem.	4 injured	Israelis	-
9/20/67	Hadera, Israel	Terrorists dynamited an Israeli factory near Hadera.	-	-	-
9/23/67	Nablus, West Bank	Arab gunmen opened fire on two Israeli border patrol jeeps in Nablus. In the ensuing gun fight, one terrorist was killed and another captured.	1 killed 1 injured	Arab (terrorist) Israeli	-
9/24/67	Nablus, West Bank	Israeli police clashed with Arab terrorists in a cave near Nablus, capturing machine guns, grenades and a mortar after an exchange of gun fire which wounded four terrorists.	4 injured	Arabs (terrorists)	-
9/25/67	Omez, Israel	Terrorists dynamited a home in the farm settlement of Omez, killing a three year old Israeli boy and wounding the boy's mother and father.	1 killed 2 injured	Israeli Israelis	-

9/25/67	Givat Habiba, Israel	A terrorist explosion ripped through a starch factory in the Givat Habiba kibbutz.	-	-
9/26/67	Jabaliya, Gaza Strip	An explosive placed on the railway line near Jabaliya caused damage to an engine.	-	-
9/27/67	Jerusalem, Israel	Three terrorist hand grenades were found outside the home of Premier Levi Eshkol in Jerusalem.	-	-
9/27/67	Tulkarm, West Bank	Two Israeli border policemen were killed in a clash with an Al Fatah band near Tulkarm.	2 killed 1 injured	Israelis Arab (terrorist)
10/1/67	Hamadia, Israel	Four Arab terrorists attacked the village of Hamadia. An Israeli soldier was shot to death, a bomb explosion damaged a building but three other explosives failed to detonate. The terrorists also fired at two Israelis at a bus stop.	1 killed	Israeli
10/2/67	Nablus, West Bank	An Israeli policeman was slightly wounded when terrorists in Nablus fired on a police jeep.	1 injured	Israeli
10/6/67	Jerusalem, Israel	Arab terrorists broke into the compound of the headquarters of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem and dynamited the antenna, causing slight damage.	-	-

10/15/67	Maoz Haim, Israel	Arab terrorists blew up a dining hall, a transformer house and a trailer truck in the Maoz Haim kibbutz.		
11/7/67	Tirat Zvi, Israel	An Israeli patrol car ran over a mine near the settlement of Tirat Zvi, injuring seven.	7 injured	Israelis
11/7/67	Hebron, West Bank	Seven Arab terrorists were killed in a clash with Israeli soldiers near Hebron. There were no Israeli casualties.	7 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
11/13/67	Hebron, West Bank	An Israeli army camp near Hebron was hit by a bazooka shell and light weapons fire, causing no casualties.		
11/14/67	Nazareth, Israel	An explosion set off in an Israeli auto assembly plant in Nazareth damaged part of the building and some equipment.		
11/29/67	Petah Tikva, Israel	The Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva was hit by nine mortar shells, injuring one child.	1 injured	Israeli
12/3/67	Beth Shemesh, Israel	Explosives damaged a section of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv rail line near Beth Shemesh.		
12/4/67	Kiryat Gat, Israel	Two Israeli soldiers and two rail-road workers were injured when an inspection car they were riding was blasted by explosives placed along the tracks of the Beersheba-Tel Aviv Railway line.	4 injured	Israelis
12/7/67	Nablus, West Bank	Israeli forces clashed with Arab terrorists in a cave near Nablus, killing six terrorists and seizing a cache of arms.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)

12/8/67	Neve Eitan, Israel	Israeli settlers in Neve Eitan drove off Jordan Valley terrorists who penetrated the village. 66 pounds of explosives were found placed against a house inhabited by four families.	-	-
12/12/67	Lydda, Israel	An Israeli army patrol exchanged gunfire with Arab terrorists near Lydda Airport. One Israeli soldier and one terrorist were killed, and four Israelis were wounded.	2 killed 4 injured	1 Israeli 1 Arab (terrorist) Israelis
12/13/67	Gaza Strip	Forty-four Arabs were hurt when a terrorist hurled a hand-grenade into a crowded market in Gaza.	44 injured	Arabs
12/15/67	Beit Haram, Israel	Two Arab terrorists were slain in an exchange of gunfire with Israeli security forces while resisting arrest in the Beit Haram area.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
12/21/67	Tulkarm, West Bank	An Arab terrorist was shot to death when his band of seven infiltrators was surprised by an Israeli army patrol near Tulkarm.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)
12/27/67	Israel	Two Arab terrorists were killed by Israeli troops during a raid on an Israeli village east of the Gaza Strip.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
12/28/67	Gaza Strip	One Israeli soldier was killed and three others wounded when an army vehicle struck a mine in the Gaza strip.	1 killed 3 injured	Israeli Israelis

1968

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	Type of PLO and Pro-PLO <u>Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/13/68	Eilat, Israel	Arab terrorists fired bazooka shells at an oil installation 2 miles south of Eilat and Eilat itself was also shelled.	-	-	-
1/18/68	Gaza Strip	Arab terrorists tossed grenades in 2 sabotage attacks in Gaza City.	1 killed at least 4 injured	Israeli Arabs	-
2/13/68	Tulkarm, West Bank	An Israeli patrol clashed with a terrorist band near Tulkarm.	5 killed 2 wounded	Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	-
2/13/68	West Bank	An Israeli patrol engaged in a gun battle with a terrorist band.	9 killed 1 wounded	8 Arabs (ter- rorists) 1 Israeli 1 Israeli	-
2/20/68	Nahal Golan, Israel	Nahal Golan, a settlement near the Sea of Galilee, was hit by bazooka fire.	-	-	-
2/21/68	Neot Hakikar, Israel	Terrorists damaged a water pump and a fuel line near Neot Hakikar, south of the Dead Sea.	-	-	-
2/24/68	Massada, Israel	Arab terrorists fired 9 mortar shells at Massada, north of the Sea of Galilee.	-	-	-

2/23 - 3/4 /68	West Bank	Israeli patrols intercepted waves of Arab terrorists infiltrating into the West Bank from Jordan.	35 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
3/1/68	Abu Gosh, Israel	Arab terrorists attacked the mostly Israeli Arab village of Abu Gosh, West of Jerusalem. In the following days, Israeli patrols rounded up terrorists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including several Fatah leaders. Two terrorists were killed in these actions.	1 killed	Israeli Druse
3/3/68	Yad Mordechai, Israel	An Israeli civilian jeep ran over a mine near Yad Mordechai.	2 killed	Israelis
3/18/68	Negev, North of Eilat, Israel	A school bus filled with adults and children ran over a mine and blew up.	2 killed 28 wounded	Israelis Israelis
3/18/68	Ramallah, West Bank	Arab terrorists infiltrated into and shot up an Israeli army barracks.	2 killed	Israelis
3/29/68	Massada, Israel	A tractor ran over a terrorist mine and blew up.	4 killed at least 4 wounded	Israelis
3/31/68	Hebron, West Bank	An Israeli patrol was fired upon by a band of terrorists.	2 killed 2 wounded	1 Israeli 1 Arab 1 Israeli 1 Arab
3/31/68	Quneitra, Golan Heights	Arab terrorists fired on an Israeli patrol.	2 killed 2 wounded	1 Israeli 1 Arab (terrorist) 2 Israelis

4/15/68	Nablus, West Bank	Israeli forces intercepted Arab terrorists attempting to establish bases near Nablus.	6 killed 8 wounded	5 Arabs (terrorists) 1 Israeli 7 Arabs (terrorists) 1 Israeli	-
4/21/68	Mount Tabor, Israel	A truck carrying Israeli Arabs ran over a terrorist mine.	2 killed	Israeli Arabs	-
4/25/68	Southern Negev, Israel	An Israeli patrol intercepted a terrorist band infiltrating into Israel.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
4/28/68	West Bank	Israeli forces clashed with Arab terrorists infiltrating into the West Bank.	13 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
4/30-5/2/68	West Bank	Israeli troops intercepted 3 waves of terrorists infiltrating into Israel. Israeli jeeps ran over mines planted by the terrorists.	20 killed 1 wounded	17 Arabs (terrorists) 3 Israelis Israeli	-
5/21/68	Nahal Oz, Israel	Two Israelis were killed when their jeep struck a mine at Nahal Oz.	2 killed	Israelis	-
5/23/68	Israel	Israeli troops captured six ter- rorists after a brief gun battle near the Jordan River.	-	-	-
6/9/68	West Bank	An Israeli patrol clashed with a band of terrorists.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
6/17/68	Golan Heights	Israeli troops exchanged fire with Arab terrorist saboteurs.	1 killed	Israeli	-
6/22/68	Jericho, West Bank	Israeli troops clashed with a band of terrorists.	12 killed	11 Arabs (terrorists) 1 Israeli	The terrorists were identified as mem- bers of Al Fatah. Al Fatah issued a report (6/16) on its terrorist ac- tivities in Israel and claimed 37 attacks in April, 49 in May and 10 in the first 9 days of June, 1968.

7/17-28/68	West Bank	Israeli troops engaged in a series of five clashes with Arab terrorists.	33 killed 11 wounded	29 Arabs (terrorists) 4 Israelis Israelis	-
7/23/68	En route, Rome-Tel Aviv	3 Arab terrorists hijacked an El Al Israeli jetliner and forced it to land at Algiers. The plane and last remaining hostages were released 8/31. Israel agreed to release 16 convicted Arab terrorists in exchange for the plane.	(22 hostages: - Israelis)	The "Popular Front for the Liberations of Palestine" claimed responsibility for the hijacking.	
8/1/68	Maoz Chayim, Israel	A terrorist band ambushed an Israeli patrol near the Jordan Valley settlement of Maoz Chayim.	1 killed 3 wounded	Israelis	The Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the ambush.
8/6/68	Ein Yahav, Israel	Arab terrorists fired bazooka shells at Ein Yahav. Israeli troops chased the terrorists into Jordan and killed them there.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-

8/18/68	Jerusalem, Israel	Arab terrorists exploded 5 bombs in the center of Jerusalem, near a hospital, a movie theater and other locations in the Jewish section of the city.	10 wounded	2 Israelis 8 Americans	-
8/19-28/68	Jerusalem, Israel	Three bomb explosions occurred in Jerusalem, including one near the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. In the wake of the second bombing Israeli troops stormed a terrorist base near Jericho, killing 5 Al Fatah and capturing two others. Two Israelis were wounded.	6 wounded	Israelis	-
8/25/68	West Bank	Terrorists opened fire on an Israeli armored car.	-	-	-
9/4/68	Tel Aviv, Israel	Arab terrorists exploded 3 bombs in Tel Aviv's central bus station.	1 killed 71 wounded	Israelis	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the blast
9/15/68	Negev, Israel	Arab terrorists slipped across the Jordan border and attacked a mineral plant, killing its guards.	3 killed	Israeli Druses	-
9/16/68	Beit Shean, Israel	Terrorists' rockets hit the town of Beit Shean, in the upper Jordan Valley.	8 wounded	Israelis	-
9/19/68	West Bank	A band of terrorists ambushed an Israeli patrol. They were killed by another Israeli patrol.	11 killed 4 wounded	6 Israelis 5 Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	-

9/26/68	Negev, Israel	An Israeli ammunition carrier ran over a mine and blew up.	3 killed 2 wounded	Israelis	-
10/2/68	Jericho, West Bank	An Israeli patrol clashed with a band of terrorists near Jericho.	7 killed 1 wounded	7 Arabs (terrorists) Israeli	-
10/5/68	Golan Heights	An Israeli patrol clashed with terrorists infiltrating into Israel.	2 killed	2 Arabs (terrorists)	-
10/9/68	Hebron, West Bank	A hand grenade was tossed at a group of Israelis worshipping at the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron.	48 wounded	Israelis	-
10/17/68	West Bank	An Israeli patrol clashed with a band of terrorist infiltrators.	6 killed 1 wounded	6 Arabs (terrorists) Israeli	-
10/27/68	Dan (Kibbutz), Israel	Israeli soldiers were involved in a clash with terrorist infiltrators.	2 killed	Israelis	-
11/22/68	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in the Mahane Yehuda marketplace in Jerusalem.	12 killed 55 wounded	10 Israelis 2 Arabs Israelis and others	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the bombing.

11/23/68	Sodom, Israel	Terrorists launched rockets at a potash works in Sodom.	-	-	-
11/27/68	Shaar Hagolan, Israel	An American girl stepped on a mine while working at a banana plantation.	1 wounded	American	-
11/28/68	Golan Heights	An Israeli patrol clashed with an Arab terrorist band.	5 killed	5 Arabs (terrorists)	-
12/16/68	Kfar Ruppin, Israel	Terrorists attacked an Israeli patrol near Kfar Ruppin.	-	-	-
12/20-21/68	Jericho, West Bank	Israeli forces were involved in a clash with an Arab terrorist band.	4 killed	4 Arabs (terrorists)	Captured members of the terrorist band identified themselves as members of Al Fatah.
12/26/68	Athens, Greece	Two Arab terrorists fired a submachine gun at an El Al jetliner as it prepared to take off, and tossed a grenade at the plane.	1 killed 1 wounded	Israelis	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the attack.
12/31/68	Kfar Yuval, Israel	Six bazooka shells were fired at Kfar Yuval by terrorists who had crossed the border from Lebanon. Water pipes and cables were damaged.	-	-	-
12/31/68	Timna, Israel	Nineteen mortar shells were fired on a copper mining installation north of Timna by an infiltrator later killed by Israeli troops.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)	-
12/31/68	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Two Israelis were killed when Arab terrorists from Lebanon shelled the town of Kiryat Shemoneh.	2 killed	Israelis	-

1969

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO: Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/1 - 1/13/69	Gaza Strip	The PLO claimed responsibility for 11 terrorist assaults during the period Jan. 1 - 13, killing or wounding 98 Israeli soldiers.	98 killed or injured (claimed)	Israelis	-
1/20/69	Ein Yahav, Israel	Six Al Fatah terrorists were slain in two separate clashes with Israeli patrols south of the Dead Sea.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
2/3/69	Gaza City, Gaza Strip	A grenade was hurled into a crowded square, killing two Arab boys and wounding 10.	2 killed 10 wounded	Arabs	-
2/12/69	Jerusalem, Israel	Five pounds of explosives went off at a bus station in Jerusalem, injuring an Arab man.	1 injured	Arab	-
2/18/69	Zurich, Switzerland	Four terrorists, including one woman, machine-gunned and fire-bombed an El Al airliner.	1 killed 6 wounded	Arab (terrorist) 3 passengers 3 crew (Israelis)	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
2/21/69	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket, killing two Israeli youths and wounding nine other persons.	2 killed 9 injured	Israelis 8 Israelis 1 Australian	The PFLP claimed responsibility. The New York Times reported: "The blast today was the eighth such effort since the 1967 war directed against crowded areas in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. 15 persons have died and 151 have been injured in these bombings."
2/21/69	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb was found on the premises of a store in Jerusalem and defused.	-	-	
2/21/69	East Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb was found in front of the British Consulate in East Jerusalem; it was disarmed in a nearby field.	-	-	
2/23/69	Golan Heights	An Israeli civilian bus travelling in the Golan Heights was ambushed by Arab terrorists; one passenger was wounded.	1 injured	Israeli	

2/25/69	East Jerusalem, Israel	An Arab terrorist bomb heavily damaged the British Consulate in East Jerusalem.	1 injured	British	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
2/25/69	Lydda, Israel	A bomb exploded in Lydda, injuring one person.	1 injured	Arab (terrorist)	-
2/26/69	Jordan Valley, Israel	An Israeli Army patrol clashed with a terrorist band in the Jordan Valley.	1 killed 2 injured	Israeli Israelis	-
3/6/69	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded in the Hebrew University cafeteria, injuring 29 persons and damaging much of the interior.	29 injured	Israelis	The PFLP claimed responsibility for the bombing.
3/6/69	Al Bireh, West Bank	An Israeli National Bank branch was damaged by a terrorist hand grenade.	1 injured	Israeli	-
3/23/69	El Borg, Sinai	Terrorists using portable rockets destroyed an Israeli command center and radar site at El Borg.	-	-	Terrorist group called the "Arab Organization of Sinai" claimed responsibility.
4/4/69	London, England	A former British official supportive of Israel who served in the Mandatory Government in Palestine in 1947-48 received five threatening communications signed by Al Fatah.	-	-	-
4/8/69	Eilat, Israel	A terrorist rocket attack was made on the Israeli port of Eilat.	13 injured	Israelis	-
4/9/69	Fig, Golan Heights, Israel	Two terrorists on a sabotage raid were slain by Israeli forces in the Golan Heights.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
4/28/69	El Hamma, Golan Heights	A mine blew up a bus in the El Hamma region, killing an Israeli worker and injuring 20 others.	1 killed 20 injured	Israeli Israelis	-
5/2/69	Golan Heights	Israeli forces clashed with Jordanian-based Arab terrorists who had blown up a house in El Hamma.	4 killed 3 wounded	2 Arabs (terrorists) 2 Israelis	-
				Israelis	

5/2/69	Golan Heights	Israeli patrols clashed with Arab terrorists at Baniyas Springs.	3 killed	1 Israeli 2 Arabs (terrorists)	-
5/15/69	Gaza Strip	Terrorist grenades and other explosive devices were thrown into market areas in 5 towns in the Gaza Strip, injuring 35 Arab residents, many of them women.	35 injured	Arabs	-
5/17/69	West Bank	Al Fatah forces attacked a fortified Israeli position on the West Bank.	13 killed	12 Arabs (terrorists) 1 Israeli	-
5/23/69	Copenhagen, Denmark	Two Arab terrorists and a Swede were arrested in an attempt to assassinate former Israeli Premier David Ben Gurion in Copenhagen while he was on a European tour.	-	-	Danish police identified the two Arab terrorists as members of Al Fatah.
5/26/69	Gaza Strip	An Arab member of Israel's Gaza border police was shot.	1 injured	Arab	-
5/30/69	Golan Heights	A section of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline was heavily damaged by explosives.	-	-	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
6/15/69, 6/16/69, 6/20/69	Gaza City, Gaza Strip	In three separate incidents, terrorist grenades were thrown at Israeli vehicles in Gaza City. Two grenades thrown at the vehicles -- on June 16 and 20 -- missed their marks and exploded among groups of Arab civilians.	First incident: 1 killed Second incident: 1 killed 21 injured Third incident: 1 killed 16 injured	Israeli Arab Arabs Arab Arabs	-
6/19/69	Jerusalem, Israel	A power pylon was bombed in Jerusalem, partially blacking out the city.	-	-	-

6/20/69	East Jerusalem, Israel	Three terrorist bombs exploded in rapid succession on a street leading to the Western Wall in Jerusalem, killing one Arab and wounding 5 other persons.	1 killed 5 injured	Arab 3 Israelis 2 Americans	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
6/24/69	Haifa, Israel	An oil pipeline leading from the Haifa refinery was blown up by terrorists.	-	-	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
7/1/69 (approx.)	Nablus, West Bank	Terrorists shot to death an Arab in Nablus, allegedly for cooperating with Israeli authorities.	1 killed	Arab	-
7/10/69 (approx.)	Israel	An American schoolteacher was killed in a rocket attack by Arab terrorists on a cafe at the northern end of the Dead Sea.	1 killed	American	-
7/18/69	Golan Heights and Jordan Valley	Seven terrorists were killed in two clashes between terrorists and Israeli forces.	7 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
7/22/69	Hebron, West Bank	An Arab boy tossed a hand grenade into a truck carrying Argentinian immigrants to Israel.	10 injured	Israelis	-
7/23/69	Tel Aviv, Israel	An Israeli civilian was killed by an explosion at a Tel Aviv bus stop.	1 killed	Israeli	-
8/7/69	El Hamma, Golan Heights	A bus was blown up when it struck a land mine in a culvert near El Hamma.	2 killed 12 injured	Israelis Israelis	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
8/15/69	Haifa, Israel	Arab terrorists, using explosives, attacked the Haifa port area, rupturing a pipeline, damaging an electric pylon, and touching off a fire.	-	-	Al Fatah claimed responsibility.

8/16 - 8/17/69	Jordan Valley and Gaza Strip	A series of clashes between Arab terrorists and Israeli forces occurred in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip.	14 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/23/69	Izmir, Turkey	An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Israeli pavilion at the International Trade Fair. The two Arab terrorists, foiled by heavy security at the pavilion, were defusing their own time bomb when it exploded.	1 killed 1 injured	Arabs (terrorists)	The bombers received training from the National Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
8/25/69	London, England	A bomb planted by Arab terrorists injured two persons at the London office of Zim, the Israeli shipping company.	2 injured	Israelis	The leaders of the PFLP warned that other Jewish-owned firms in London faced similar assaults.
8/29/69	Italy	Two Arab terrorists hijacked a TWA passenger jet flying from Rome to Athens. There were 112 passengers and twelve crewmen. There was an explosion in the cockpit after the plane was forced to land in Syria, where the hijackers were arrested.	4 injured	1 American 3 others	The PFLP claimed responsibility.
8/31/69	Haifa, Israel	One man was hurt in a terrorist blast in a residential section of Haifa.	1 injured	Israeli	-
9/5/69	Damascus, Syria	A hand grenade tossed by a member of the PFLP into an amusement park in Damascus wounded a large number of persons, including children.	Undetermined number injured	-	-
9/8/69	Brussels, Belgium The Hague, Netherlands Bonn, West Germany	Arab terrorists hurled bombs at El Al Airline offices in Brussels, Belgium, and tossed hand grenades at the Israeli embassies in The Hague, Netherlands and in Bonn, West Germany.	4 injured	3 Israelis 1 Belgian	The PFLP claimed responsibility, saying attack was carried out by "Young Tigers" of the "Ho Chi Minh Section" of the PFLP.
9/26/69	Kiryat Yovel, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded near a bus stop in Jerusalem's suburb of Kiryat Yovel, killing one person and injuring two others.	1 killed 2 injured	Israeli Israelis	-

10/69 (approx.)	Halhul, West Bank	Arab terrorists killed five villagers in Halhul for alleged collaboration with the Israelis.	5 killed	Arabs	-
10/6/69	Afula, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded in a market at Afula, killing one Israeli and injuring 28 others.	1 killed 28 injured	Israeli Israelis	-
10/22 - 10/23/69	Haifa, Israel	Terrorist bombs exploded in five different apartment buildings. Two apartments were completely destroyed.	2 killed 20 injured	Israelis Israelis	Police attributed the bombings to the PFLP.
11/15/69	Gaza Strip	A terrorist grenade was thrown at an Israeli vehicle in Gaza, but missed the target and ex- ploded after the car had passed.	-	-	-
11/15/69	Ramallah, West Bank	A terrorist hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli army ve- hicle in Ramallah, but missed and landed among Arab shoppers, injuring almost two dozen and also one Israeli soldier.	20 injured	19 Arabs 1 Israeli	-
11/25/69	Athens, Greece	A hand grenade was hurled into the passenger office of El Al Airlines in the center of Athens, killing one and injuring 14. Two terrorists were apprehended.	1 killed 14 injured	Greek child 10 Greeks 3 North Americans 1 Briton	The PPSF (Palestine Popular Struggle Front) in Jordan claimed responsibility.
12/2/69	Masada, Israel	The As Saqa terrorist group attacked an Israeli patrol, claiming 15 Israelis killed and 30 wounded.	15 killed 30 wounded	Israelis Israelis	-
12/18/69	Geneva, Switzerland	Two Arab terrorists held a Portu- guese Jewish banker and his family captive for 18 hours before making off with a ransom of \$260,000 in Swiss and U.S. bank notes.	-	-	The terrorists said the money would aid PFLP terrorists on trial for the February, 1969 assault on an El Al airliner at Zurich.

12/21/69 Athens, Greece Airport police thwarted an attempted hijacking of a TWA flight bound for New York from Tel Aviv. They seized three armed Arab terrorists and literature of the PFLP.

12/22/69 London, England Scotland Yard took two members of Al Fatah into custody in a plot by Arab terrorists to kidnap two prominent Anglo-Jewish millionaires and hold them and their families for ransom.

12/27/69 Hebron, West Bank A bus carrying tourists was fired on by Arab terrorists near Hebron. 1 killed American (tourist)

1970

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO; Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/1/70	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist grenade was hurled into a crowded marketplace in Jerusalem, killing an Arab and injuring five other persons.	1 killed 5 injured	Arab Israelis	-
1/1/70	Hebron, West Bank	A grenade was thrown at an Israeli army vehicle in Hebron, missing its target and killing two Arab bystanders.	2 killed	Arabs	-
1/8/70	West Bank	Israeli troops clashed with Arab terrorists along the Jordan River in the West Bank, killing six Arab terrorists and capturing 24.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
1/24/70	Eilat, Israel	Nineteen Israeli soldiers were killed and 36 wounded when an army truck carrying arms exploded while being unloaded at a dock in Eilat.	19 killed 36 injured	Israelis Israelis	PFLP and Al Fatah claimed responsibility. Israeli authorities discounted sabotage.
2/9/70	Munich, West Germany	Three Arab terrorists, in an apparent attack on the life of Moshe Dayan's son, killed an Israeli airline passenger and wounded 23 persons in grenade attacks at the Munich airport. One grenade was thrown into a lounge crowded with 100 persons.	1 killed 26 injured (including: 2 terrorists; 1 West German policeman)	Israeli Israelis, others	The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed responsibility.
2/10/70	Gaza Strip	A terrorist grenade exploded outside of the Military Governor's office in Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip, injuring 65 local Arabs.	65 injured	Arabs	-

2/17/70	Munich, West Germany	Three armed Arabs suspected of trying to hijack an Israeli airliner were arrested at the Munich airport.	-	-	-
2/20/70	Frankfurt, West Germany	An Austrian airliner with 33 passengers that was carrying mail and parcels for Israel landed at Frankfurt, West Germany, after an explosion tore a hole in the plane's freight compartment. There were no injuries.	-	-	-
2/21/70	Zurich, Switzerland	All 38 passengers and the nine crew members were killed when a Swiss airliner crashed 15 minutes after take-off on a flight from Zurich to Israel following an explosion aboard the plane.	47 killed	14 Israelis 6 Americans, Swiss, others	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command claimed responsibility.
2/23/70	Hebron, West Bank	An American woman was killed and two other women injured on a bus touring the Holy Land which was raked by gunfire.	1 killed 2 injured	Americans	-
2/27/70	Gaza Strip	A grenade blast in Gaza killed a 13-year old Arab boy and wounded 26 Arabs and three Israelis.	1 killed 29 injured	Arab 26 Arabs 3 Israelis	-
3/10/70	Jabaliya, West Bank	Terrorists blew up an Israeli labor office in Jabaliya, causing no casualties.	-	-	-
3/11/70	Khan Yunis, Gaza Strip	Two Israelis were killed near Khan Yunis when a grenade was thrown at a taxicab.	2 killed	Israelis	-
3/11/70	Gaza Strip	Terrorist grenades wounded 22 Arabs in a refugee camp in Gaza.	22 injured	Arabs	-
3/28/70	Beirut, Lebanon	The PFLP carried out rocket and bomb attacks against U.S. property in Beirut. The attacks were directed near the U.S. embassy and the American Insurance Company in Beirut.	-	-	-
3/29/70	Sidon, and Beirut, Lebanon	PFLP rocket and bomb attacks were directed on the U.S.-owned Medreco oil refinery near Sidon and the John F. Kennedy Library and the Bank of America in Beirut.	-	-	-

3/30/70	Gaza Strip	Israeli patrols clashed with terrorists at a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, killing three and wounding one.	3 killed 1 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Arab (terrorist)	-
3/70	Gaza Strip	In addition to Gaza Strip episodes in March listed above, Arab terrorist grenade attacks killed 22 persons and injured 109. Most of the attacks were directed against other Arabs accused of collaborating with the Israelis.	22 killed 109 injured (excludes those previously reported)	2 Israelis 20 Arabs 16 Israelis 93 Arabs	The New York Times reported that grenade attacks killed 27 persons and injured 132 others in the Gaza Strip in March. It said: "Although Arab guerrillas are acknowledged to be responsible for the terrorism, most of the victims are Arabs. Only four of last month's fatalities and 16 of the wounded were Israelis."
4/10/70	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Al Fatah claimed responsibility for a rocket attack on the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shemoneh.	-	-	
4/11/70	Avavim, Israel	Al Fatah claimed responsibility for a raid on the Israeli settlement of Avavim during which several houses were destroyed and, Fatah claimed, many people were killed and wounded.	-	-	
4/13/70	Gaza, Gaza Strip	An Arab youth was killed and nine other persons -- including four children -- were injured when an Arab terrorist hurled a grenade at an Israeli military vehicle in the center of Gaza.	1 killed 9 injured	Arab Arabs	-
4/22/70	Nablus, West Bank	A terrorist grenade injured three American tourists and a dozen other persons in Nablus.	3 injured 12 injured	Americans Arabs	Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
4/25/70	Istanbul, Turkey	An explosion shattered windows at the office of El Al Airlines in Istanbul, injuring one policeman on guard outside the building.	1 injured	Turk	-
5/3/70	Nahal Mehola, Israel	An Israeli patrol killed 21 Al Fatah terrorists as they attempted to infiltrate into the West Bank.	21 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
5/4/70	Asuncion, Paraguay	Two Arab terrorists shot and killed the wife of the Israeli Embassy first secretary and wounded an embassy employee after bursting into the secretary's anteroom.	1 killed 1 injured	Israeli Israeli	Terrorists said they had been hired by Al Fatah.

5/7/70	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	A terrorist rocket attack on Kiryat Shemoneh killed an Israeli villager and his daughter and wounded another person.	2 killed 1 injured	Israelis Israeli	-
5/7/70	Western Galilee, Israel	Four terrorists were killed in a clash with Israeli troops in Western Galilee. Three soldiers were wounded. An Israeli policeman and a civilian were wounded when Arab infiltrators attacked a truck in the same area.	4 killed 3 injured 2 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Israelis Israelis	-
5/7/70	Golan Heights	Arab terrorists ambushed Israeli soldiers, killing three and wounding two.	3 killed 2 injured	Israelis Israelis	-
5/7/70	Gaza Strip	Terrorists killed the village chief of Beit Lahiya, his wife, his daughter and his sister-in-law, apparently for cooperating with Israeli authorities.	4 killed	Arabs	
5/22/70	Baram, Israel	An Israel school bus crowded with children was shelled at point-blank range by Arab terrorists near the Lebanese border, killing 8 children and 3 adults and injuring 21 children and an adult.	11 killed 22 injured	Israelis Israelis	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
5/28/70	Maoz Haiyim, Israel	Israeli troops killed 11 Arab terrorists and wounded one as the unit crossed the Jordan River to attack the Israeli settlement of Maoz Haiyim.	11 killed 1 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Arab (terrorist)	-
5/28/70	Jordan Valley	Al Fatah attacked several Israeli settlements and military posts on the west bank of the Jordan River. Seven terrorists were casualties of the attack.	7 injured	Arabs (terrorists)	-
6/1/70	Beisan, Israel	Arab terrorists shelled Beisan, killing one schoolgirl.	1 killed	Israeli	-
6/3/70	Beisan and Tiberias, Israel	Arab terrorists shelled the Israeli towns of Beisan and Tiberias, killing four civilians, including two schoolgirls, and wounding 20 others.	4 killed	Israelis	-
7/10/70	Hebron,	A PFLP leader in Hebron was slain with one of his men when their terrorist group was surrounded by Israeli soldiers.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-

7/22/70	Athens, Greece	Six Arab terrorists armed with grenades and machine guns seized a Greek jet airliner at the Athens airport and threatened to blow it up with the 53 passengers and 5 crew aboard. They later released the passengers but forced the crew to fly the plane to Cairo.	-	-	The hijackers were identified as members of the Popular Struggle Front.
8/70	(approx) Haifa, Israel	A Swiss youth was arrested at Haifa with explosives concealed on him; his mission, to blow up Shalom Tower, Israel's only skyscraper office building in Tel Aviv.	-	-	Terrorist was linked to the PFLP.
8/8/70	Misgav Am and Kfar Guladi, Israel	The Israeli settlements of Misgav Am and Kfar Guladi were shelled by terrorists from Lebanon.	-	-	-
8/9/70	Golan Heights	An Israeli patrol killed two terrorists and captured eight others on the Golan Heights.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/9/70	Dead Sea area	Four other Arab infiltrators were killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol just north of the Dead Sea.	4 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/19/70	Golan Heights	Two Israeli soldiers were killed in a terrorist mortar attack on their positions on the slopes of Mt. Hermon.	2 killed	Israelis	-
8/28/70	Kfar Ruppin, Israel	Three Arab terrorists were killed by Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley, east of the Israeli settlement of Kfar Ruppin.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/28/70	Nahal Argaman, Israel	Three terrorists were killed by Israeli patrols in a clash near Nahal Argaman.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
9/6/70	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Members of the PFLP attempted to seize an El Al Israeli airlines plane bound from Amsterdam but were thwarted when security guards aboard the aircraft shot and killed one of the hijackers and wounded his companion, Leila Khaled, who had been involved in the hijacking of a TWA plane to Syria in August, 1969.	1 killed 1 wounded	American (terrorist) Arab (terrorist)	-

9/6 -	Zurich, 9/12/70 Switzerland	Members of the PFLP hijacked a Swiss-air DC-8 plane bound from Zurich, Switzerland, with 155 passengers and crew.	-	-	-
9/12/70	Zerqa, Jordan	The PFLP hijackers blew up the Swiss-air DC-8 plane at their "revolution airport" in the desert at Zerqa, Jordan	-	-	-
9/6 -	Frankfurt, 9/12/70 West Germany	Members of the PFLP hijacked a TWA Boeing 707 plane from Frankfurt, West Germany, with 151 passengers and crew.	-	-	-
9/12/70	Zerqa, Jordan	The PFLP hijackers blew up the TWA Boeing 707 plane at their "revolution airport" in the desert at Zerqa, Jordan.	-	-	-
9/6/70	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Members of the PFLP hijacked a Pan American World Airways 747 jumbo jet bound from Amsterdam with 152 passengers and a crew of 17. The Pan Am plane was flown to Cairo where the aircraft was blown up minutes after the passengers and crew were evacuated.	-	-	-
9/9 -	Bahrein	Members of the PFLP hijacked a British Overseas Airways Corp. VC-10 jet after its take-off from Bahrein. The VC-10 had 105 passengers and a crew of ten.	(The 54 hostages held for the release of terrorist Leila Khaled were: 32 Americans, 8 Britons, 6 Swiss, 2 West Germans, and 6 of unknown nationality.)	-	The PFLP hijackers held 54 of the hostages to secure the release of PFLP terrorist Leila Khaled, held prisoner in London after the abortive hijacking of the El Al plane on September 6.
9/12/70	Zerqa, Jordan	The PFLP hijackers blew up the BOAC VC-10 jet at their "revolution airport" in the desert at Zerqa, Jordan.	8 Britons, 6 Swiss, 2 West Germans, and 6 of unknown nationality.)		
9/20/70	Munich, (approx) West Germany	Bomb threats were made against more than 20 Bavarian businessmen in threatening letters demanding money or weapons for Arab terrorists.	-	-	Letters were signed by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
11/6/70	Tel Aviv, Israel	Two terrorist bombs exploded in Tel Aviv's crowded central bus station, killing two persons and wounding 25. Police found three other charges that failed to go off.	2 killed 25 injured	Israelis Israelis	Al Fatah claimed responsibility for the blasts.

12/27/70 Yaron,
Israel A terrorist attack was directed at
 the Israel border village of Yaron,
 causing no casualties.

<u>1971</u>					
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/2/71	Gaza Strip	Terrorists attacked Israelis in an automobile and killed two children.	2 killed	Israelis	-
1/2/71	Northern Israel	Five Arab frogmen were captured after landing in northern Israel, reportedly on a mission to kidnap Israelis.	-	-	-
1/4/71	Gaza Strip	Israeli army patrols clashed with terrorists in the Gaza Strip.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)	-
1/8/71	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Arab terrorist rockets were fired at Kiryat Shemoneh; rockets also fired on Kiryat Shemoneh on January 10.	-	-	-
1/9/71	Safad, Israel	The town of Safad was shelled by Arab terrorists.	-	-	-
1/9/71	Yiron, Israel	An Israeli army patrol clashed with a terrorist band near Yiron, a kibbutz. Three Arabs were killed in the fight.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	The terrorists were members of a PFLP unit.
2/15/71	Upper Galilee, Israel	Four Arab terrorists infiltrating Israel from Lebanon were killed in a shoot-out in Upper Galilee.	4 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
4/5/71	Sasoufa, Israel	Arab terrorists infiltrating from Lebanon shelled the upper Galilee town of Sasoufa.	1 injured	Israeli	-
4/7/71	Gaza City, Gaza Strip	Four Arab terrorists were killed in a clash with an Israeli army patrol near Gaza City. In another incident that day, an Arab terrorist was killed after trying to stab a policeman in Gaza City.	5 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-

4/12/71	Tel Aviv, Israel	Two French girls were arrested and confessed that they had been assigned to detonate bombs in hotels in Israel during the height of the tourist season. Three other French citizens were later arrested -- the couple that smuggled the explosives into Israel, and the ringleader of the group.		Those arrested admitted membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine which had assigned them the mission.
5/17/71	Istanbul, Turkey	Ephraim Elrom, Israeli Consul General was kidnapped by members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army. He was murdered, and his body was found one week later.	1 killed Israeli	The Turkish People's Liberation Army, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, has ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
6/6/71	Gaza Strip	Two Arabs were shot to death following a grenade assault by terrorists on other Arabs in the Gaza Strip for their alleged cooperation with Israeli authorities.	2 killed Arabs	-
6/11/71	Gaza Strip	Arab laborers waiting for Israeli buses to take them to work were the targets of grenade attacks in South Gaza. Two Arabs were killed and 81 injured.	2 killed 81 injured Arabs Arabs	-
6/11/71	Red Sea	A speedboat fired bazooka rockets into an Israeli-chartered oil tanker at the southern end of the Red Sea.	- -	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the shelling.
6/23/71	Khan Yunis, Gaza Strip	Two Arabs were killed and 44 persons were injured when a hand grenade was thrown into a market place at Khan Yunis.	2 killed 44 injured Arabs Israelis, others	-
6/25/71	Golan Heights	Israeli authorities reported a series of clashes with terrorists.	11 killed Arabs (terrorists)	-

7/7/71	Petach Tikvah, Israel	Terrorist rockets struck Petach Tikvah, a suburb of Tel Aviv. Direct hits were scored on a hospital and a schoolyard.	4 killed 30 injured	Israelis	Al Fatah claimed responsi- bility for the shelling.
7/14/71	West Bank, near Jericho	Terrorists linked by Israeli authorities to the Petach Tikvah attack (July 7) engaged in a gun clash with Israeli soldiers.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
7/24/71	Gaza Strip	Israeli soldiers were involved in a gun battle with a terrorist band in the city of Gaza.	5 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	The terrorists were identified as members of PFLP.
8/16/71	Gaza Strip	Arab stores in Gaza City, opened after a strike, were targets of terrorist bombs.	23 injured	Arabs	-
9/2/71	Tel Aviv, Israel	A couple carrying Spanish passports were arrested on suspicion of smug- gling bombs into Israel. Two foreign girl students were also questioned by police about bombs they had been duped into bringing into Israel on El Al Airlines.	-	-	The couple was identified as "emissaries" of the PFLP.
9/19/71	East Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist bomb was hurled at a group of American Christian pil- grims in the Old City of Jerusalem. An Arab girl playing nearby was killed and 5 of the tourists injured.	1 killed 5 injured	Arab girl Americans	A Palestinian terrorist broadcast in Beirut claimed responsibility for the attack.
10/22/71	Gaza Strip	Israeli troops battled Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip. Two Arab girls were killed by grenades thrown by the terrorists.	8 killed	2 Arabs 6 Arabs (terrorists)	-
11/16/71	Gaza Strip	An Arab terrorist was fatally shot after he shot and wounded an Israeli policeman.	1 killed 1 injured	Arab (terrorist) Israeli	-

11/28 - 12/1/71	Gaza Strip	Israeli troops engaged in a series of battles with terrorists.	12 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
11/28/71	Cairo, Egypt	Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tel was assassinated by 3 gunmen, one of whom licked his blood.	1 killed 2 injured	1 Jordanian 1 Jordanian 1 Egyptian	The assassins identified themselves as members of the "Hand of Black September" organization.
12/15/71	London, England	Arab terrorists attempted to assassinate the Jordanian Ambassador to England.	1 wounded	Jordanian	Black September claimed responsibility for the shooting.
12/16/71	Geneva, Switzerland	A bomb exploded at the Jordanian embassy. It was contained in a package addressed to the Jordanian ambassador to Switzerland.	2 injured	Swiss	The Jordanian government blamed Al Fatah for the attempt.

1972

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/2/72	East Jerusalem, Israel	Threats to murder prominent Arabs living in East Jerusalem and the West Bank for "treason," i.e., collaboration with King Hussein, were received in the mail by several news agencies.	-	-	The leaflets bore the name of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
1/2-5/72	Tel Aviv, Israel	A flood of parcel bombs, mailed from Vienna and Yugoslavia and intended for Israeli public officials, were intercepted by Israeli police. One exploded.	One injured	Israeli	Israeli police said the bomb parcels were the work of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command.
1/5/72	Natanya & Kfar Saba, Israel	Terrorist bombs and grenades exploded in the Kfar Saba bus station, and under a peddler's cart in Natanya.	Six injured	Israelis	-
1/6/72	Golan Heights	An Israeli Defense Ministry engineer was murdered while inspecting construction sites near the Syrian border. His murderers dragged his body to the border, mutilated it and severed his head.	One killed	Israeli	-
1/16/72	Gaza Strip	Arab terrorists ambushed a car in which an American nurse, a Baptist minister and his daughter were driving.	One killed Two wounded	American (nurse) Americans	-
1/16/72	Gaza Strip	An Israeli patrol shot an Arab terrorist and a Gaza resident in an orange grove owned by the Gazan.	Two killed	Arabs (one terrorist)	-

2/6/72	Cologne, West Germany	Five Jordanians were machine-gunned to death in Cologne.	Five killed	Jordanians	Members of Black September claimed responsibility.
2/8/72	Ravenstein, (approx.) Netherlands	An explosion and fire caused extensive damage to natural gas stations in Southern Holland.	-	-	Black September claimed responsibility.
2/17/72	Hamburg, (approx.) West Germany	A Shell Oil refinery and an electronics factory were targets of unsuccessful terrorist attacks.	-	-	Black September claimed responsibility.
2/21/72	New Delhi, India	A Lufthansa 747 jet en route from New Delhi to Athens with 172 passengers on board was hijacked over India by Palestinian terrorists and diverted to Aden. Among the passengers was Joseph P. Kennedy III, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The West German government paid \$5 million for the release of the jet and its crew members.	(172 passengers; 16 crew members held hostage)	-	The "Organization of the Victims of Zionist Occupation" claimed responsibility. West German officials believed that members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were involved.
2/22-23/72	Northern Israel	Three Israeli soldiers and a civilian couple were killed by Palestinian terrorists infiltrating from Southern Lebanon, and several others were wounded.	Five killed Several injured	Israelis Israelis	-
3/8/72	Sasa and Baram, Israel	In two terrorist attacks on Israel, a number of shells fell in empty fields near the Israeli villages of Sasa and Baram, causing no casualties.	-	-	-
4/30/72	Gaza Strip	An Arab terrorist was killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol at the southern end of the Gaza Strip.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)	-

5/8/72	Vienna, Austria	Four Palestinians hijacked a Sabena jetliner from Vienna en route to Israel and forced it to land at Tel Aviv airport where they threatened to blow up the plane and its passengers unless 300 Palestinian prisoners were released by the Israelis. Israeli troops stormed the plane and liberated it.	3 killed 5 wounded	1 Belgian 2 Arabs 1 Arab 4 Belgians	The hijackers were identified as members (terrorists) of Black September. (90 passengers, 10 crew members held hostage)
5/30/72	Tel Aviv, Israel	Three Japanese gunmen sprayed machine-gun fire and tossed grenades into a crowded passenger lounge at the arrivals terminal at Lod International Airport outside Tel Aviv. Among the victims were Christian pilgrims from Puerto Rico.	30 killed 73 wounded	2 Japanese (terrorists) 16 Puerto Ricans 12 Israelis	The Japanese were working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the attack. others
6/20/72	Northern Israel	Terrorists exploded a mine in the Mt. Hermon area, injuring two Israeli soldiers.	2 injured	Israelis	-
6/20/72	Northern Israel	Arab terrorists fired bazooka rockets into a bus filled with Israeli vacationers near the Lebanese border.	2 injured	Israelis	-
7/1/72	Amsterdam, Netherlands and Belgium	Several American firms in Holland received bomb threats from Black September. U.S. firms in Belgium received similar threats.	-	-	-
7/11/72	Tel Aviv, Israel	A grenade exploded at the central bus station in Tel Aviv, wounding nine persons.	9 injured	Israelis	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
8/4/72	Trieste, Italy	Explosions and fires destroyed 5 oil storage tanks in a depot owned by major Western oil companies in Trieste.	-	-	Black September claimed responsibility.
8/16/72	Rome, Italy	A small bomb exploded aboard an El-Al jetliner en route from Rome to Tel Aviv. The device was concealed in a record player brought aboard by two girls who had been duped.	-	-	-

8/21/72	Natanya, Israel	A bomb planted on a crowded beach at Natanya was discovered and dismantled.	-	-	-
8/25/72	Gaza Strip	An Arab terrorist hurled a hand grenade at an Israeli civilian car in Gaza City, killing an Arab boy.	1 killed	Arab	-
9/4/72	Gaza Strip	The Mayor of Gaza escaped an assassination attempt on his life when shots were fired at his car.	-	-	-
9/5/72	Munich, West Germany	Eight Arab terrorists invaded the 17 rooms of the Israeli Olympic team, taking 11 Israelis hostage. They killed 2 in the initial attack and 9 others in a shootout with West German police at a Munich airbase.	17 killed 1 wounded	11 Israelis 5 Arabs (terrorists) 1 German German	Black September claimed responsibility for the raid, saying that the terrorists were members of the group.
9/10/72	Brussels, Belgium	An Israeli diplomat, Zadok Offir, was shot by an Arab terrorist in Central Brussels.	1 injured	Israeli	The assailant previously was identified as working for Al Fatah.
9/19/72	London, England	An Israeli diplomat, Ami Shachori, was killed by a letter bomb mailed to the Israeli Embassy in London. This was one of 4 letter bombs sent to London.	1 killed	Israeli	A leaflet from Black September was found in one of the unexploded devices.
9/19-21/72	New York, U.S.A. Jerusalem, Israel Montreal, Ottawa, Canada Buenos Aires, Argentina Kinshasa, Zaire Geneva, Switzerland Vienna, Austria Paris, France	Terrorist letter bombs were sent to Israeli officials in various cities around the world -- 3 to New York City, 14 to Jerusalem, 1 to Montreal, 6 to Ottawa, 1 to Geneva, 5 to Buenos Aires, several to Kinshasa, Zaire, etc. Over 40 such devices were mailed and detected before they could explode.	-	-	-
9/72		An Israeli was lured to a cafe by an Arab gunman and was seriously wounded.	1 wounded	Israeli	-

10/10/72	New York, N.Y. U.S.A.	Two Jewish women received letter bombs which did not explode.	-	-	-
10/10/72	Bulawayo, Rhodesia	Jewish families in Bulawayo received letter bombs.	-	-	-
10/14/72	New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	A letter bomb exploded in a post office. The device was intended for Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization.	1 injured	American	-
10/24/72	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Postal authorities intercepted 3 letter bombs intended for President Nixon, State Secretary Rogers and Defense Secretary Laird.	-	-	-
10/29/72	Over Turkey	Arab terrorists hijacked a Lufthansa airliner en route from Beirut to Ankara and demanded that West Germany release 3 surviving Munich terrorists. The West German government complied.	(20 passengers, plus crew hostages)	-	The hijackers were identified as members of Black September.
10/31- 11/13/72	London, England Rome, Italy U.S.A.	Numerous letter bombs were intercepted by authorities in various parts of the world. More than 30 devices were found, including 19 meant for Jewish individuals and organizations in Great Britain. One exploded in London on 11/10/72.	1 injured	British	-
11/10/72	Geneva, Switzerland	Five letter bombs were intercepted by Swiss postal authorities; they were addressed to Jewish companies and organizations in Switzerland.	-	-	-
11/10/72	Bombay, India	Bombay authorities intercepted about two dozen letter bombs, a Scotland Yard official reported.	-	-	London police reported that one envelope contained a paper saying "from the Black September."
11/72	Paris, France	A Syrian journalist believed to have worked for the Israelis was murdered by Palestinians.	1 killed	Syrian	

9/19/72	Paris, France	A security check of mail at the Israeli embassy in Paris turned up 2 large envelopes containing explosives. They were defused.	-	-	-
9/24/72	Sydney and Canberra, Australia	Five letter bombs were sent to Israeli officials in Australia.	-	-	-
9/28/72	Uruguay	Letter bombs addressed to six Jews in Uruguay were intercepted.	-	-	The Uruguay government claimed that Black September was responsible for mailing the devices.
9/28/72	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil	Letter bombs addressed to Israeli diplomats were intercepted.	-	-	
9/28/72	Lisbon, Portugal	A letter bomb received by a Jewish importer was defused.	-	-	-
9/28/72	Washington, D.C.	The Israeli Embassy reported that a letter bomb had been defused.	-	-	-
9/28/72	Paris, France	The Publicis Drug Store on Champs-Elysees was destroyed by fire which killed an employee. The store is owned by a prominent member of the French Jewish community.	One killed	French	Black September claimed responsibility.
9/28/72	Frankfurt, West Germany	"Quick" magazine received a mailed threat from Arab terrorists, after running an article on an Arab terrorist group in West Germany, RASD, listing the cover names of the group's leaders.	-	-	The Arab terrorist group had threatened terrorist actions in West Germany that week, according to press reports.
9/29/72	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket.	Three injured	1 Israeli 1 American 1 Venezuelan	-
10/4/72	Rome, Italy	A letter bomb mailed to a Jewish organization, the United HIAS Service, was defused.	-	-	The device bore inscriptions of the Black September group.

11/17/72	Nahal Golan, Israel	Several terrorist mortar shells were fired from Syrian territory at the Israeli village of Nahal Golan, causing no casualties.	-	-	-
11/17/72	London, England	Special British postal security workers stopped a letter-bomb from reaching a Jewish member of Parliament at the House of Commons. Scotland Yard said the bomb was believed to have been mailed by Arab terrorists to persons listed in Jewish reference books.	-	-	-
11/18/72	Liverpool, England	A letter-bomb mailed in India was intercepted by postal workers in Liverpool, England. The letter-bomb was addressed to premises occupied by a Jewish company.	-	-	-
12/28/72	Bangkok, Thailand	Four Palestinian terrorists invaded the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok and took 6 hostages. They were released after 19 hours when the 4 terrorists were given safe flight to Cairo.	-	-	The terrorists identified themselves as members of Black September and demanded the release of 36 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel.

1973

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/9/73	Paris, France	The Jewish Agency building in Paris was seriously damaged in a pre-dawn bomb explosion which shattered windows, twisted iron bars and wrecked parked cars.	-	-	Black September claimed responsibility for the bombing.
1/14/73	Kiryat Gat, Beersheba, Tel Aviv, Israel	An Israeli teacher in Kiryat Gat was injured by a letter bomb. Another device was found in a Tel Aviv post office, and a third in a Beersheba post office.	1 injured	Israeli	-
1/20/73	Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.	Telephoned terrorist threats were received by the families of two Israeli Consulate officials.	-	-	One caller identified himself as a member of Black September.
1/22/73	Vienna, Austria	Austrian police searched the woods near a Jewish immigrant transit center on the outskirts of Vienna in search of Arab terrorists believed to be planning an attack on the center. A day earlier police arrested three Arab terrorists who, it was later reported, planned to hijack a train carrying Soviet Jews from Moscow.	-	-	Terrorists were said to be members of Black September.
1/24/73	Santiago, Chile	A letter bomb addressed to the honorary Israeli consul in Santiago, Chile exploded while being dismantled, blinding a police bomb expert and blowing off both his hands. Police said the device was mailed from Athens.	1 injured	Chilean	-
1/26/73	Madrid, Spain	A member of the Israeli security services was fatally shot by a suspected Arab terrorist on a street in Madrid.	1 killed	Israeli	Black September claimed responsibility for the killing.

1/29/73	Haifa, Tel Aviv, Israel	Eight letter bombs were intercepted by Israeli postal authorities on January 29 in Haifa and Tel Aviv. They were said to have been mailed in Turkey on January 25.	-	-	-
2/11/73	Gaza Strip	Deib Ismaeil el-Arbitti, chairman of the Palestinian refugee council in Gaza City, was killed by terrorists, reportedly as a warning to leaders against collaboration with the Israelis.	1 killed	Arab	-
2/12/73	Gaza Strip	A terrorist attempt was made on the life of Gaza's former Mayor, Rashid Shawa. In a related episode, an Israeli soldier was killed and four were wounded in an ambush.	1 killed 4 wounded	Israeli Israelis	Terrorist attack was made by members of the PFLP.
2/26/73	Gaza Strip	A Roman Catholic priest who had spoken in favor of Gaza Strip elections in cooperation with the Israelis was shot to death.	1 killed	Arab	PFLP was identified as responsible.

3/1-2/73	Khartoum, Sudan	Eight Black September terrorists raided a party at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum, where they killed two American diplomats and Belgium's Charge d'Affaires.	3 killed	2 Americans 1 Belgian	Black Septembris responsible for attack on the Saudi Embassy.
3/3/73	Beirut, Lebanon	A terrorist bomb exploded on a Greek passenger ship with 252 Israel-bound American tourists, partially sinking the vessel; the passengers were safely evacuated.	--	--	--
3/7/73	New York, N.Y. U.S.A.	A prominent New York Jewish journalist was the recipient of a letter bomb postmarked Athens, Greece; it was turned over to postal authorities.	--	--	--
3/7/73	New York, N.Y. U.S.A.	Two cars were found with explosive devices near two Israeli installations. One car was found near the El Al freight terminal at Kennedy Airport. The second car was in front of the Israel Discount Bank on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan.	--	--	--
3/9/73	Gaza Strip	Three PFLP members responsible for terrorist acts in Gaza in February were killed in an exchange of gun fire with Israeli security forces.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	The three were identified as members of the PFLP.

3/12/73	Nicosia, Cyprus	Black September terrorists claimed responsibility for the murder of a 59-year old Israeli leather merchant in Nicosia.	1 killed	Israeli	-
3/15/73	Paris, France	French police arrested two Arabs carrying large quantities of explosives in their car. Their alleged intention was to blow up the Jordanian and Israeli embassies in Paris.	-	-	Terrorists admitted they were Black September "soldiers."
3/19/73	Rome, Italy	Rome police found four briefcases containing grenades and submachine guns at the Leonardo da Vinci Airport, believed brought in by Arab terrorists planning a surprise attack at the airport.	-	-	-
4/4/73	Rome, Italy	Two Arab terrorists were arrested at the airport at Fiumicino possessing six grenades and two revolvers.	-	-	-
4/4/73	Gaza Strip	Al Fatah terrorists broke into the home of an Arab communal leader near Gaza and wounded him, his wife and daughter with submachine gun fire after accusing the man of collaborating with Israeli authorities.	3 injured	Arabs	-
4/9/73	Tel Aviv, Israel	A terrorist time bomb exploded outside the central bus station in Tel Aviv, slightly injuring two Arabs.	2 injured	Arabs	-
4/9/73	Nicosia, Cyprus	Seven Arab terrorists were apprehended after a dynamite attack on the home of the Israel Ambassador in Cyprus and on an Israeli plane at Nicosia airport; in the latter case the dynamite failed to explode.	1 killed 1 injured 2 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Cypriots	Terrorists identified as members of the "National Arab Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine."

4/16/73	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	Terrorists fired one shot through the window of a building that once housed the Jordanian ambassador to Washington, but now home of a New Zealand diplomat. Anti-Zionist slogans were found written on the outside of the building and signed with a five-pointed star and the words "Black September group."			
4/18/73	Brunswick, West Germany	A threat was made on the life of an Israeli pop singer on a concert tour of West Germany by Black September terrorist supporters.			
4/21/73	Northern Israel	Three Arab terrorists on a mission to blow up the bus station, restaurant and public places in Safed were captured by Israeli soldiers.		Terrorists were identified as members of Al Fatah.	
4/27/73	Rome, Italy	An Arab terrorist shot to death an Italian employee of El Al Airlines on a crowded sidewalk in front of a department store.	1 killed	Italian	Gunman said he acted on orders from Black September.
5/7/73	Paris, France	Two terrorists attempted to set up a machine gun in an attic window facing the rear of the Israeli Embassy where a reception attended by 3,000 guests was in progress. Police were summoned and the terrorists fled.			

5/26/73	Paris, France	Arab terrorists attacked the El Al terminal at LeBourget Airport. No one was injured.	--	--	--
5/26/73	London, England	A series of blackmailing letters threatening businessmen with dire consequences unless they sent money to the "Palestine Peoples' Fighting Fund" was reported.	--	--	--
6/6/73	London, England	A second set of blackmailing letters was sent to English businessmen and industrialists threatening dire consequences unless they sent money to the "Palestine Peoples' Fighting Fund."	--	--	--
6/17/73	Rome, Italy	Two Arab terrorists were injured when the automobile in which they were driving was wrecked by an explosion in the Piazzai Barberini in Rome. Investigators said the two men apparently were rigging the car as a booby trap but accidentally set off one of the bombs in it.	2 injured	Arabs (terrorists)	--
7/1/73	Chevy Chase, Md., U.S.A.	The Air Attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C., Col. Yosef Alon, was murdered as he parked his auto outside his home.	1 killed	Israeli	"Voice of Palestine" radio in Cairo said Israeli had been "executed."
7/19/73	Athens, Greece	A terrorist with a submachine gun seized 17 persons in a hotel lobby in Athens after failing in an attempt to shoot up an Israeli airline office. He threatened to kill the hostages, including four Americans, but let them go after being promised safe conduct to the Middle East.	1 injured	Greek	--

7/19/73	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist time bomb exploded in a Jerusalem outdoor market, injuring five persons.	5 injured	4 Israelis 1 American	-
7/20/73	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Four hijackers -- three Arabs and a Japanese -- seized a Japan Air Lines Boeing jet after it left Amsterdam, grounded it nearly three days at the Dubai airport, then blew it up after it landed in Benghazi, Libya. All 141 persons aboard exited through the emergency chute.	1 killed (141 hostages)	Arab (terrorist)	Terrorists claimed they were members of Al Fatah and the "Japanese Red Army" who said they acted "for the people of Palestine."
8/4/73	Athens, Greece	Two terrorists killed four persons and wounded 54 in a machine gun attack on passengers in the Athens airport lounge. 35 were taken hostage.	4 killed 54 injured (35 hostages)	3 Americans 1 Austrian Americans, others	Terrorists were members of Black September.
8/16/73 (approx.)	London, England	An Arab terrorist plot to kidnap children of Israeli diplomats in London was foiled by British police. Other plots foiled by British police in the past month included a plan to bomb a meeting of a Jewish communal organization, a plan to bomb a Jewish firm in London, and a plan to attack the wives of Israeli diplomats.	--	--	Terrorists believed to be members of Black September carrying out a "Summer of the Killings" campaign.
9/1/73 (approx.)	Amsterdam, Netherlands	A bomb was found on the front wheel of a KLM aircraft at Shipholt Airport in Amsterdam, set to explode on takeoff.	--	--	Four Arab terrorists reported responsible.

9/5/73	Paris, France	Five Arab terrorists seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris, holding 15 hostages for more than 24 hours before agreeing to take a plane to the Middle East. They threatened to kill the hostages.	1 injured (15 hostages)	Saudi Arabian 5 French 1 Yugoslav)	Terrorist attack niversary of mas- sacre of Israeli Olympic Team in Munich.
9/5/73	Rome, Italy	Five terrorists were foiled by Italian police in an attempt to shoot down an El Al plane with a missile from a house near Rome's Fiumicino Airport.	--	--	Terrorists believed to be members of Black September.
9/6/73	Paris, France	It was reported that early in the year, French customs police stopped two Arabs in a car at the Italian border in the Alps and confiscated 8 pounds of explosives and a diplomatic license plate with markings of the Israeli embassy in Paris. The Arabs said the explosives were to be used in an attack on the Jordanian embassy and an effort made to blame the episode on the Israelis.	--	--	--
9/7/73	West Berlin, West Germany ..	Black September terrorists claimed responsibility for a blast which rocked the booth of a German firm promoting Israeli products at the West Berlin Radio and Television Fair. The blast blew a hole in the exhibition floor and shattered windows.	--	--	--
9/28/73	Vienna, Austria	Two Arab terrorists with sub-machine guns and hand grenades raided a Moscow to Vienna train, holding four hostages -- three emigrating Soviet Jews and an Austrian customs officer -- for 16 terror-filled hours. They later commandeered a bus and threatened to blow it up with their hostages, until gaining freedom aboard a plane flying to the Middle East.	--	--	Terrorists identified themselves as members of the "Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution."

10/21/73	Moscow, USSR	Two Arab terrorists burst into the Moscow apartment of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov and threatened his life, calling on him to withdraw his support for Israel and threatening to kill him and his wife.	--	--	Terrorists claimed to be members of Black September.
11/3/73	Paris, France	An Iraqi terrorist unsuccessfully tried to kidnap French Senate President Alain Poher, known for his support of Israel and activities on behalf of Iraqi Jews.	--	--	--
11/25/73	Iraq	Three Arab terrorists hijacked a Tokyo-bound Dutch jumbo jet over Iraq and held the 265 passengers and crew hostage before surrendering to the Dubai government 68 hours later. All hostages were released.	(265 hostages)	--	Hijackers identified as members of the "Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine."
11/26/73	Bonn, West Germany	West German police reported that threats by Arab terrorists had been made on the lives of senior government officials in Bonn. The blackmailers demanded DM 21 million and threatened that germ bombs would be sent to the officials if the money was not paid.	--	--	--

11/26/73	Geneva, Switzerland	Swiss authorities said they intercepted five terrorist letter bombs bound for Israel. None exploded.	--	--	--
	Frankfurt, West Germany	Three other letter bombs were found at the Frankfurt Airport en route to Israel.			
11/27/73	Tel Aviv, Israel	Israel postal authorities in Tel Aviv intercepted three terrorist letter bombs mailed from Switzer- land, addressed to hotels in several locations around the coun- try. None exploded.	--	--	--
11/28/73	Tel Aviv, Israel	Israeli police intercepted a letter bomb, the fourth in two days, in Tel Aviv. The letter was addressed to a government office.	--	--	--
12/4/73	East Jerusalem, Israel	A young terrorist threw a grenade that exploded in the Old City of Jerusalem, injur- ing 20 persons.	20 injured	Israelis, Arabs	--
12/5/73	Tel Aviv, Israel	A bomb exploded on a bus travel- ling from Tel Aviv to Natanya, injuring 16 persons, one of them seriously.	16 injured	15 Israelis 1 Arab	--
12/16/73	Beirut, Lebanon	A plan by Arab terrorists to as- sassinate U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Beirut was thwarted by Lebanese authorities.	--	--	Assassins believed to be members of the "National Youth for the Liberation of Palestine," a branch of Black September.

12/17/73	Rome, Italy	Five armed Arab terrorists attacked the Rome airport where they killed 31 people (29 aboard a Pan Am jet they bombed) before hijacking a Lufthansa airliner and killing one more person during a stopover in Athens.	32 killed (12 hostages)	2 Italians 14 Americans 4 Moroccans Others	Terrorists identified as members of the National Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, a branch of Black September.
12/20/73	Paris, France	French police seized three PFLP terrorists and ten Turkish Popular Liberation Front terrorists -- the two groups were said to work closely together and have the same aims -- with a cache of arms and explosives for planned terrorist attacks in several European capitals.	--	--	
12/30/73	London, England	A prominent British Jew, Joseph Sieff, head of Marks and Spencer, was shot in the head at his home by an Arab terrorist. The lives of two other prominent British Jews were threatened.	1 wounded	British	PFLP claimed responsibility for the shooting.

1974

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/26/74	East Jerusalem, Israel	A small home-made bomb exploded near the Western Wall in Jerusalem. A bystander had noticed the bomb and alerted the police, who ordered the area evacuated. There were no casualties.	-	-	-
1/30/74	Singapore	Four terrorists made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up an oil refinery in the city-state on the tip of the Malaysian peninsula. They then seized a ferryboat and took 5 hostages.	(5 hostages)	-	Terrorists identified as members of the Japanese Red Army and the PFLP.
2/2/74	Karachi, Pakistan	Three Pakistani terrorists seized a Greek freighter in Karachi, Pakistan and threatened to blow up the ship and kill its two hostage crewmen unless Greece freed two Palestinian terrorists sentenced to death in Athens on January 24. The gunmen released the hostages when assured that the death sentences would be commuted.	(2 hostages)	-	-
2/6/74	Kuwait	Five terrorists seized the Japanese embassy in Kuwait and threatened to blow up the embassy and 14 hostages unless four comrades, holding the ferryboat in Singapore were flown to Kuwait.	(14 hostages)	(Japanese)	Terrorists identified as members of the Japanese Red Army, the PFLP, and the "Sons of the Occupied Territories."
3/3/74	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Two Arab terrorists hijacked a British Airways jet and then set it on fire after forcing it to land at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.	(92 passengers 10 crew members hostages -- later freed)	-	-
4/11/74	Kiryat, Shemoneh, Israel	Three Arab terrorists massacred 18 Israelis -- eight of them children -- and wounded 15 others, during a four-hour raid. They were killed by Israeli soldiers.	21 killed 15 injured	18 Israelis 3 Arabs (terrorists) Israels	Terrorists belonged to the "Popular Front - the General Command."

4/15/74	Jerusalem, Israel	An explosive device went off in a bus en route from the center of Jerusalem to Haddasah hospital on the city's outskirts, injuring one Israeli.	1 injured	Israeli	-
4/17/74	Jerusalem, Israel	An attempt to explode a booby-trapped taxicab in a busy business street in Jerusalem was discovered and foiled.	-	-	-
5/15/74	Maalot, Israel	Twenty-five Israelis, 21 of them teen-aged students, were killed in an attack by three terrorists on a high school at Maalot. Before taking over the school, the terrorists burst into an apartment in Maalot and killed a family of three.	28 killed 65 injured	25 Israelis (terrorists) Israelis	Popular Democrat Front for the Liberation of Palestine took responsibility for the attack.
5/15/74	Haifa, Israel	Prior to arriving in Maalot, the Arab terrorists killed two Arab women and wounded several others after firing on a van carrying workers from a textile plant near Haifa.	2 killed 2-3 injured	Arabs Arabs	-
5/15/74	Jerusalem, Israel	Terrorists, later arrested by Israeli police, emplaced 3 large rockets and aimed them at the center of Jerusalem.	-	-	-
5/23/74	Golan Heights	Israeli soldiers clashed with eight terrorists near a village on the Golan Heights, killing six and capturing two.	6 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	Terrorists were members of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
6/1/74	Western Galilee, Israel	An Israeli border patrol killed two Arab terrorists infiltrating from Lebanon into Western Galilee.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
6/3/74	Haifa, Israel	Israeli forces captured two Arab terrorists ordered to murder people at random in Haifa and seized hand grenades and submachine guns.	-	-	Terrorists were identified by Israeli authorities as members of Al Fatah.
6/3/74	Tel Aviv, Israel	Israeli police discovered and defused a booby-trapped package sent to Israel's Chief Rabbi, Shlomo Goren, and explosives planted under the car of the high priest of the Samaritans, a small Jewish sect.	-	-	-

6/8/74	Western Galilee, Israel	Israeli forces clashed with terrorists in the Western Galilee who had infiltrated from Lebanon, killing four.	4 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
6/13/74	Shamir, Israel	Four terrorists were killed after slaying three women in a raid on the Israeli kibbutz of Shamir.	7 killed	2 Israelis PFLP - General Command 1 New Zealander claimed responsibility. 4 Arabs (terrorists)
6/24/74	Nahariya, Israel	Three terrorists killed an Israeli woman and two children in an apartment house in Nahariya before being slain by Israeli soldiers, one of whom was killed and five wounded in the clash.	7 killed 5 injured	4 Israelis Al Fatah claimed responsibility 3 Arabs (terrorists) Israelis
8/2/74	Paris, France	Terrorists blew up three booby-trapped cars outside the Jewish Social Fund headquarters in Paris, injuring two people. Another booby-trapped car, outside the headquarters of French television, failed to explode.	2 injured	French PFLP claimed responsibility.
8/6/74	Golan Heights	Terrorists kidnapped four Israeli Druse building a security fence in the Golan Heights. One Druse later escaped.	-	- The PFLP claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.
8/19/74 (approx)	Jerusalem, Israel	A booby-trapped baby carriage was found in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market and the explosive defused.	-	- -
8/24/74	Bethlehem, West Bank	A bomb exploded in a house near the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, causing no damage.	-	- -
8/24/74	Kfar Saba, Israel	An explosion went off in a garbage container near a public bench in Kfar Saba, injuring an old man.	1 injured	Israeli -

8/24/74	Jordan Valley	Three Palestinian terrorists carrying six bazookas which they intended firing into Jerusalem were captured in the Jordan Valley by Israeli troops.	-	-	-
8/25/74	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb was discovered under a vegetable stand in the Mahane Yehuda market, and dismantled before it could explode.	-	-	-
8/25/74	Natanya, Israel	Two lifeguards on the beach at Natanya overpowered two terrorists carrying explosive devices.	-	-	-
8/26/74	Mannheim, West Germany	A Palestinian terrorist group claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on a Mannheim crane works, a subsidiary of a company that had invested in an Israeli steel firm.	-	-	-
8/26/74	Frankfurt, West Germany	A time-bomb partially wrecked the Israeli travel bureau in Frankfurt.	-	-	-
8/27/74	Netanya, Israel	A terrorist attempt to bomb a restaurant near the Israeli town of Netanya was foiled when a grenade was found and dismantled before it could go off.	-	-	-
8/27/74	West Bank	Israeli authorities arrested four Arab terrorist infiltrators from Jordan and said that the arrests brought to seven the total number of infiltrators from Jordan seized since August 24.	-	-	-
9/3/74	Idmit plateau, Israel	Four terrorists on a sabotage mission were intercepted near the Lebanese border by Israeli forces who killed two -- two escaped -- in an exchange of gun fire.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	Terrorists identified as members of the Popular Struggle Front.
9/4/74	Fasuta, Israel	An Israeli patrol clashed with terrorists near the Israeli Arab village of Fasuta.	4 killed	2 Israelis 2 Arabs (terrorists)	The PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack.

9/9/74	Greece	A TWA jet plane bound for New York from Tel Aviv crashed into the Ionian Sea after the pilot reported engine failure. All 88 passengers aboard the plane perished. The Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed it sabotaged the jetliner.	88+ killed	Americans, others	-
9/26/74	Eilat, Israel	Two terrorists fired on a driver on the road to Eilat.	-	Terrorists, later apprehended, carried literature of the "Sons of Firdan," said to be an Al Fatah cell.	-
9/28/74	Eilat, Israel	Two armed terrorists who had crossed the border north of Eilat were captured before they could carry out a plan to take hostages.	-	-	-
9/28/74	Mount Hermon	An Israeli soldier and a terrorist were killed in a clash on the western slopes of Mount Hermon.	2 killed	1 Israeli 1 Arab (terrorist)	-
9/29/74	Har Dov, Israel	Terrorists ambushed an Israeli patrol near Har Dov, fatally wounding an Israeli army officer; one terrorist was killed in a skirmish that followed.	2 killed	1 Israeli 1 Arab (terrorist)	-
9/29/74	Tel Aviv, Israel	A bomb exploded on a bus carrying Arab workers from Gaza to Tel Aviv, taking the life of one passenger and seriously injuring three others.	1 killed 3 injured	Arabs	-
9/29/74	Jerusalem, Israel	A small explosive device was found in a Jerusalem bus and defused before it could explode.	-	-	-
10/74	Rabat, Morocco	A Palestinian terrorist leader in Beirut said that 20 terrorists had tried twice, unsuccessfully, to assassinate King Hussein of Jordan during the Arab summit conference at Rabat, Morocco.	-	-	-

10/1/74	Israel	Two Arab infiltrators from Lebanon and one from Jordan were killed by Israeli border forces in two separate clashes.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
10/25/74	East Jerusalem, Israel	Arsonists attempted to set fire to the garage of a leading East Jerusalem Arab, causing only slight damage. This was the second arson attempt on the Arab notable's garage and car in a month.	-	-	-
10/25/74	(approx) Jerusalem, Israel	Arsonists set fire to the car of a former Jordanian defense minister living in East Jerusalem.	-	-	-
10/29/74	Israel	Three terrorists infiltrating from Lebanon were killed by Israeli forces.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
11/9/74	Nablus, West Bank	An Arab terrorist shot and killed an Israeli civilian in Nablus.	1 killed	Israeli	-

11/10/74	Ramallah, West Bank	Explosives were found planted near the Bank Leumi in Ramallah, and defused.	-	-	-
11/13/74	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Terrorists fired rockets at the town of Kiryat Shemoneh, wounding one person and damaging two houses. Terrorist rockets were also fired at the town of Safed.	1 injured	Israeli	
11/17/74	Ramallah, West Bank	A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the Bank Leumi in Ramallah.	-	-	-
11/19/74	Beit Shean, Israel	Four Israeli civilians and three terrorists died in an early morn- ing raid on an apartment house in Beit Shean in eastern Israel.	7 killed 19 injured	4 Israelis 3 Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	Popular Democrat Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
11/21/74	Dubai	Three terrorists with submachine guns hijacked a British airliner in Dubai, took the plane to Tunis, and threatened that the Europeans on board would be killed unless two Arab hijackers were released from Dutch and Cairo prisons.	(47 hostages) 1 killed 2 injured	German Indian Pakistani	"Group of the Martyr Ahmed Abdel-Ghafour" claimed responsibility.
11/28/74	Dan, Israel	Israeli forces killed five Arab terrorists who had infiltrated Israel near Dan in the northern Galilee.	5 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	PFLP claimed respon- sibility for the raid.
11/30/74	Rihaniya, Israel	Two terrorists murdered an Israeli Moslem man and wounded his wife after seizing their house in the village of Rihaniya.	1 killed 1 injured	Israeli Israeli	Terrorists were identi- fied as members of Al Fatah.
12/6/74	Rosh Haniqra, Israel	Two Israelis were wounded and one of two Arab terrorists was killed in an attack on the Israeli kib- butz of Rosh Haniqra, three miles south of Lebanon.	1 killed 2 injured	Arab (terrorist) Israelis	-

12/8/74	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb blew up a cylinder of cooking gas outside a house in Jerusalem, causing property damage but no casualties.	-	-	-
12/8/74	Beersheba, Israel	A bus driver who transports Arab workers from Hebron to jobs in the Negev found a time-bomb in a shopping bag after he had discharged his passengers.	-	-	-
12/11/74	Tel Aviv, Israel	Three men were killed and 54 persons injured when several hand grenades exploded in the balcony of the Chen movie theater. Police said that the terrorist who had thrown the grenades was one of the dead.	3 killed 54 injured	2 Israelis 1 Arab (terrorist) Israelis	PLO and PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack.
12/12/74	Safed, Israel	A rocket attack was directed at the town of Safed.	-	-	-
12/14/74	Israel	Israeli forces clashed with terrorists infiltrating from Lebanon and killed four of them; an Israeli border policeman was killed.	5 killed	4 Arabs (terrorists) 1 Israeli	-
12/14/74	Jerusalem, Israel	Explosives were found on the tracks of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv railroad line.	-	-	-
12/19/74	Ramallah, West Bank	Terrorists planted explosives in the Ramallah town square.	-	-	-
12/20/74	Jerusalem, Israel	The explosion of a time bomb hidden in a paint can near Jerusalem's Zion Square injured 12 people.	12 injured	Israelis	PLO claimed responsibility.

12/22/74	Jerusalem, Israel	Terrorists threw hand grenades at a busload of Christian pilgrims from the U.S. who were touring Jerusalem's holy sites.	2 injured	1 American 1 Arab	PLO claimed responsibility for the attack.
12/31/74	Zarit, Israel	Three Arab terrorists crossed the border from Lebanon and were killed by an Israeli patrol near the Israeli settlement of Zarit.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-

1975

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/5/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded in the center of Jerusalem, but caused no casualties. Two similar explosive devices were discovered and defused.	--	--	--
1/13/75	Paris, France	Two terrorists fired a bazooka at a departing Israeli El Al airliner at Orly Airport but missed and hit a Yugoslav plane. Another shell hit an airport building, causing little damage.	5 injured	Yugoslav	Black September took responsibility for attack.
1/18/75	Zarit, Israel	Three terrorists were killed and two Israeli soldiers wounded in a gun clash near Zarit.	3 killed 2 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	--
1/19/75	Paris, France	Two terrorists tossed grenades and exchanged gunfire with French policemén after an officer foiled an attack on a taxiing El Al airliner.	8 injured (7 hostages taken)	French	"Mohammed Boudia Commando" terrorist group took responsibility for the attack.
1/25/75	Gaza Strip	A terrorist grenade attack in the Gaza Strip missed an Israeli soldier but set fire to his jeep.	--	--	--
1/25/75	Bethlehem, Israel	A small explosive charge went off on a bus on its way from Bethlehem to Jerusalem, slightly damaging the bus but causing no injuries.	--	--	--
1/75 (approx)	Gaza Strip	An Israeli television team was attacked by terrorists on a Gaza main street. Two team members were injured.	2 injured	Israelis	--

3/2/75	West Bank	A rash of bomb and grenade incidents on the West Bank were reported.	--	--	--
3/2/75	Jaffa, Israel	A hand grenade exploded outside a residential building in Jaffa, causing minor damage.	--	--	--
3/2/75	Jaffa, Israel	A grenade found in a public lavatory in Jaffa was defused before it could explode.	--	--	--
3/5/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	Israeli troops stormed Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel where 7 terrorists had held 30 persons captive for six hours.	17 killed (7 terrorists; 2 Israeli soldiers; 8 hostages) 10-15 wounded	7 Arabs 4 Israelis 2 Swiss 2 Netherlanders 1 West German 1 Somali Israelis	Terrorists were said to be members of "Assifah, a military arm of Al Fatah.
3/5/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	A terrorist gunman, believed to be an outside man involved in the Savoy Hotel attack, was overpowered after an exchange of shots.	--	--	--
3/11/75	Geneva, Switzerland	Interpol warned of a plot by Palestinian terrorists to assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and UN Secretary Kurt Waldheim in Geneva.	--	--	--
3/21/75	Ramallah, West Bank	Explosives were found near a shop in Ramallah, placed by Al Fatah terrorists.	--	--	--
3/28/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Two time bombs exploded in Jerusalem which was crowded with Christian pilgrims observing Good Friday and Jews celebrating Passover; 13 persons were injured. Another bomb was discovered in a shopping bag before it could explode.	13 injured	Israelis, others	PLO claimed responsibility.

2/3/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Israeli police reported that a small explosive device went off on a Jerusalem city bus injuring two persons slightly.	2 injured	Israelis	--
2/3/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Israeli police found a bomb on a Jerusalem bus before it could detonate.	--	--	--
2/3/75	East Jerusalem, Israel	An explosive device was found in an apartment house in East Jerusalem and dismantled safely.	--	--	--
2/8/75	Ashdod, Israel	An explosion destroyed a clothing store in Ashdod and started a fire that damaged four adjacent shops. Palestinian terrorists claimed that Arab saboteurs caused the explosion.	--	--	--
2/8/75	El Arish, Sinai	An explosion in the northern Sinai town of El Arish killed an Arab boy and injured three other children.	1 killed 3 injured	Arab Arabs	--
2/14/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Two explosions rocked an empty lot in Jerusalem less than one mile from the King David Hotel where U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was staying during a Middle East mission. Two persons believed to be terrorists were killed by the explosions.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	--
2/16/75	Rehovot, Israel	Explosives placed by members of an Al Fatah terrorist cell were found in a residential area of Rehovot.	--	--	--
2/21/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Explosives were found at the main bus terminal in Jerusalem, placed by Al Fatah terrorists.	--	--	--
2/22/75	Shtula, Israel	Israeli forces clashed with a group of terrorists near Shtula on the Lebanese border, killing one of them.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)	The dead terrorist was carrying a PFLP leaflet. PFLP claimed responsibility for the raid.

4/75	Beirut, Lebanon	Palestinian terrorists held an official of the U. S. Drug Enforcement Agency hostage for two days at a refugee camp in Beirut.	--	--	--
5/3/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Terrorists fired two rockets at the Parliament building and other government structures in Jerusalem, missing their targets and causing only slight damage and no injuries.	--	--	--
5/4/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A time bomb exploded in a Jerusalem apartment building, killing one and injuring four persons.	1 killed 4 injured	Israeli Israelis	--
5/10/75	Ramallah, West Bank	A bus was burned in Ramallah, and an automobile was set on fire.	--	--	--
5/15/75	Jerusalem, Israel	Explosives found in a truck loaded with containers of inflammable gas in the Mea Shearim section were dismantled before they could detonate.	--	--	--
5/75	Beirut, Lebanon	Palestinians in Beirut kidnapped and beat a U.S. diplomat, Michael Konner, and released him after 14 hours.	--	--	--
5/75	Jenin, West Bank	Terrorists were held responsible for the killing of an Israeli truck driver after he brought back a group of Arab workers to their village near Jenin.	1 killed	Israeli	--

5/16/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	Terrorists claimed responsibility for a blast at a military warehouse outside Tel Aviv.	--	--	The PLO claimed responsibility for the blast.
5/17/75	Ain Fashka, West Bank	A booby-trapped picnic basket exploded on a crowded public beach at Ain Fashka, a Dead Sea resort.	20 injured	12 Israelis 8 Arabs	Popular Struggle Front claimed responsibility.
5/17/75	Ramallah, West Bank	Explosive charges detonated under Arab-owned trucks in Ramallah.	1 injured	Arab	--
5/17/75	El Bira, West Bank	A terrorist explosion injured two persons at El Bira.	2 injured	Arabs	--
5/18/75	Jerusalem, Israel	An explosive was found near the Rockefeller Museum in East Jerusalem.	--	--	--
6/5/75	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Terrorists fired rockets from Lebanon into the Israeli town of Kiryat Shemoneh.	--	--	--
6/5/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A grenade was thrown at a tourist bus in Jerusalem; three persons were injured.	3 injured	Israelis	--
6/7/75	Nablus, West Bank	A truck used to transport Israeli sightseers was damaged by a bomb while parked in Nablus. There were no casualties.	--	--	--
6/8/75	Beit Lid, Israel	Israeli soldiers among a group of hitchhikers at a busy crossroads at Beit Lid killed an Arab terrorist who tried to kill them with gunfire and grenades; the grenades did not explode.	1 killed	Arab (terrorist)	--
6/8/75	Kfar Saba, Israel	A terrorist bomb damaged a residential building in Kfar Saba.	--	--	--
6/14/75	Nahariya, Israel	Terrorists in Lebanon fired rockets into the resort area near Nahariya.	2 injured	Israelis	--

6/15/75	Kfar Yuval, Israel	Four terrorists seized an Israeli family in their farmhouse, killing three and wounding two. Israeli troops killed the terrorists.	7 killed 2 injured	3 Israelis 4 Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	Terrorists were identified as members of the "Arab Liberation Front," affiliated with the PLO.
6/17/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	A car in Tel Aviv was damaged by an explosive charge and an explosive charge was discovered and dismantled in another car that had been garaged in Tel Aviv.	--	--	--
6/20/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	A home-made bomb was found underneath a car in southern Tel Aviv.	--	--	--
6/20/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	Four parked cars and one parked bus were set on fire in Tel Aviv.	--	--	--
6/23/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	A small explosive charge damaged a private car parked on a street in Tel Aviv near a TWA airline office. There were no injuries.	--	--	--
6/26/75	Idmit, Israel	An Israeli patrol intercepted and killed four Arab gunmen who entered northern Israel from Lebanon.	4 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	--
7/4/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded among crowds of Israeli shoppers in Zion Square in Jerusalem. The explosives were hidden inside a refrigerator in front of a hardware store.	15 killed 72 injured	11 Israelis 4 Arabs 70 Israelis 2 Americans	PLO claimed responsibility.
7/6/75	Beirut, Lebanon	A terrorist group kidnapped American army Col. Ernest R. Morgan travelling on the road to Beirut airport. They threatened to kill him unless the U.S. Embassy provided food and materials. He was released after 10 days incarceration.	--	--	"Revolutionary Socialist Action Organization," said to be a part of the PFLP, took responsibility for the act.
7/7/75	Safed, Israel	Several terrorist rockets from Lebanon landed near the town of Safed, causing no casualties.	--	--	--
7/7/75	Yiron, Israel	Arab terrorists fired rockets into the northern Israel town of Yiron, causing no casualties or damage.	--	--	--

7/13/75	Nahariya, Ras Nakoura, Malikiya, Israel	Terrorist rockets shelled the northern Israeli border towns of Nahariya, Ras Nakoura and Malikiya, injuring two persons in Nahariya.	2 injured	Israelis	--
7/18/75	Metulla, Israel	Three terrorists who infiltrated Israel from Lebanon were killed in a gun battle with Israeli forces.	3 killed 1 wounded	Arabs (terrorists) Israeli	Terrorists were members of the Popular Struggle Front.
7/18/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	Israeli forces arrested two terrorists carrying explosives at the entrance of Tel Aviv's international airport.	-- --	-- --	--
7/23/75	Metulla, Israel	A terrorist rocket attack was directed on the northern Israeli village of Metulla, causing no casualties or damage.	--	--	--
7/31/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A hand-made bomb exploded at the central bus station in Jerusalem on an Ashkelon-bound bus, causing no casualties.	--	--	--
8/4/75	Adamit, Israel	One Israeli soldier and one Arab terrorist was killed in a terrorist attack on the northern Israeli village of Adamit.	2 killed	1 Israeli 1 Arab (terrorist)	--
8/5/75	Kiryat Shemoneh, Shear Yashuv, Israel	Terrorists launched rocket attacks against the Israeli villages of Kiryat Shemoneh and Shear Yashuv, knocking out power lines and striking buildings, and injuring two persons at Kiryat Shemoneh.	2 injured	Israelis	--

8/16/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	An explosive charge detonated near a synagogue in southern Tel Aviv, causing slight injuries to three elderly persons.	3 injured	Israelis	--
8/20/75	Kibbutz Hanita, Israel	Three terrorists were killed in a gun fight with Israeli soldiers after entering Israeli territory near Kibbutz Hanita in the Upper Galilee.	3 killed 1 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Israeli	Terrorists identified as members of PFLP.
8/20/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A small bomb exploded in a paint can in a residential building in Jerusalem, causing no injuries.	--	--	--
8/20/75	Bonn, West Germany	A parcel-bomb was sent to the chairman of the West Berlin Jewish community in Bonn. A bomb disposal squad later safely exploded the device. The Red Army Faction said it sent the parcel-bomb to the Jewish executive "because he is an agent of the Zionist regime which throws tons of bombs on Palestinian camps each day," and it expressed "solidarity with the people of Palestine."	--	--	The Red Army Faction linked with the Baader-Meinhof gang claimed responsibility for sending the parcel-bomb.
9/5/75	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Dutch police arrested four Arab terrorists and a Dutch woman in a raid on their hotel room which contained pistols, machine guns and ammunition, allegedly to attack a Dutch train.	--	--	--
9/7/75	Margaliot, Israel	Terrorists fired bazooka shells across the Lebanese border at an Israeli car near Margaliot, causing no casualties.	--	--	--
9/15/75	Madrid, Spain	Four Palestinian terrorists seized Egypt's Embassy in Madrid, threatened to kill the ambassador and two aides unless Cairo quit peace talks with Israel, then flew off with five hostages and surrendered in Algiers. The terrorists had planted explosives throughout the embassy building.	--	--	Terrorists said they were members of the "Group of the Martyr Abdel Kader al Houseini."

9/27/75	Hanita, Israel	Three terrorists who crossed into Israel from Lebanon were killed in a gun fight with Israeli soldiers near Hanita.	3 killed 2 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Israelis	Terrorists were members of the PFLP.
9/28/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A home-made bomb at the Jaffa Gate entrance to Jerusalem's Old City was dismantled before it could cause any damage.	--	--	--
9/75	Israel	Four other attempts at infiltration and sabotage by Arab terrorists during the past three month period were reported, all of which resulted in gun clashes.	11 killed 4 injured	9 Arabs (terrorists) 2 Israelis Israelis	--
10/4/75	Beirut, Lebanon	Four Al Fatah gunmen attacked the Beirut airport in an unsuccessful attempt to hijack an Egyptian airliner. One of the gunmen was killed and the three others were captured. An Egyptian woman and her child and a number of Lebanese security men were slain.	6 killed 9 injured	1 Arab (terrorist) 2 Egyptians 3 Lebanese Egyptians	--
10/4/75	Tel Aviv, Israel	A terrorist bomb packed into a can of beans exploded near the main railroad station in Tel Aviv, slightly injuring two women.	2 injured	Israelis	--
10/22/75	Beirut, Lebanon	Two U.S. Information Agency employees were kidnapped in Beirut on a main road in an area controlled by Palestinian terrorists, and held for four months.	--	--	--
10/22/75	Gaza, Gaza Strip	A bomb was thrown at the villa of a wealthy Gaza Arab businessman, a member of the 12-man municipal council viewed by terrorists as collaborators of Israel. The man's son was wounded.	1 injured	Arab	--
10/24/75	Neot Hakikar, Israel	An Israeli patrol drove off a group of armed Arab infiltrators believed planning an attack on Neot Hakikar.	--	--	--

10/27/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A booby-trapped car exploded outside the Hotel Eyal in Jerusalem damaging the front of the hotel and slightly injuring eight persons.	8 injured	6 Israelis 2 Swiss	--
10/28/75	Golan Heights	Israeli soldiers killed two Arab infiltrators and captured five others in a gun fight on the Golan Heights.	2 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	Terrorists identified as members of Al Fatah.
11/10/75	Israel	Israeli forces killed four Arab terrorists after they had crossed into Israel from Lebanon.	4 killed	Arab (terrorists)	--
11/12/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem bus, slightly injuring two children.	2 injured	Israelis	--
11/13/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A booby-trapped handcart exploded outside a downtown Jerusalem restaurant, causing 7 persons to be killed and 38 injured.	7 killed 38 injured	Israelis Israelis	--
11/13/75	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb was found and dismantled in the crowded Mahane Yehuda market.	--	--	--
11/20/75	Golan Heights	Arab terrorists from Syria attacked an Israeli settlement on the Golan Heights and escaped after killing three religious students and wounding one at Ramat Magshimim.	3 killed 1 injured	Israelis Israeli	Terrorists identified themselves as fighters for Al Fatah. PFLP also claimed responsibility.

11/24/75	Shufat, West Bank	A bomb exploded near Shufat, slightly wounding an Israeli soldier.	1 injured	Israeli	--
12/3/75	Israel	Arab terrorists shelled four northern Israeli border settlements, slightly wounding two persons.	2 injured	Israelis	--
12/21/75	Vienna, Austria	Six terrorists with sub-machine guns burst into an OPEC oil ministers meeting in Vienna, taking 70 hostages, in a gun battle that left three persons dead and eight wounded.	3 killed 8 injured	1 Austrian 2 Arabs Arabs (4 terrorists)	Terrorists said they were members of the "Army of Arab Liberation."

1976

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/9/76	Jerusalem, Israel	A time bomb exploded in a crowded Jerusalem supermarket.	12 injured	Israelis	-
1/12/76	Margaliot Kibbutz, Israel	Israeli soldiers clashed with four heavily armed terrorists near Margaliot Kibbutz.	4 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
1/12/76	Safad, Israel	Terrorists fired katyusha rockets at Safad, knocking out power lines, but causing no casualties.	-	-	-
1/28/76 (approx)	Nairobi, Kenya	Five terrorists at Nairobi Airport attempted to shoot down an El Al jetliner bound from Johannesburg to Tel Aviv using Soviet-made bazooka-firing anti-aircraft rockets. They were arrested by Kenyan security forces before they could fire.	-	-	The five were identified as 3 Palestinians and 2 West Germans identified as working for the PFLP.
2/8/76	West Berlin, West Germany	The Israeli office for economic affairs in West Berlin was heavily damaged by a bomb blast.	-	-	The Arm of the Arab Revolution claimed responsibility.
2/9/76	Gaza Strip; Nablus, West Bank	Terrorists ambushed an Israeli army patrol in Gaza, and also attacked buses in the Nablus area.	-	-	-
2/11/76 (approx)	Samaria, West Bank	Terrorist attacks made on three buses in the Samaria region.	-	-	-
2/11/76	Bethlehem, West Bank	Terrorists set fire to a car in Bethlehem.	-	-	-
2/11/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Terrorists set fire to two cars in the East Talpiot suburb of Jerusalem.	-	-	-

2/23/76	Beirut, Lebanon	A Canadian of Lebanese background led six other gunmen in storming the Canadian Embassy in Beirut and held 27 persons hostage for 8 hours before abandoning the seige.	27 hostages	-	Gunmen were guaranteed safe conduct by the PLO and As Saifa group, according to a Canadian official.
3/11/76	Nablus, West Bank	A small bomb exploded in the West Bank town of Nablus, causing no damage or injuries.	-	-	-
3/20/76	Netanya, Israel	A pre-dawn fire swept the Park Hotel in Netanya.	5 killed 40 injured	Israelis	A Palestinian terrorist group claimed responsibility.
4/7/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Terrorists fired a rocket into Jerusalem which exploded in a vacant lot. Two other armed rockets failed to go off because of defective timing mechanisms.	-	-	-
4/7/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	A bomb exploded on a bus travelling south of Tel Aviv.	3 injured	Israelis	-
4/7/76	Jenin, West Bank	A Molotov cocktail was thrown at Israeli soldiers near the Jenin refugee camp.	-	-	-
4/12/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Israeli police apprehended an Al Fatah terrorist group which planned a major explosion in downtown Jerusalem.	-	-	-
4/24/76	Jenin, West Bank	A central street in Jenin was closed to traffic after time-bomb explosives were found and dismantled just before they were set to go off.	-	-	-
4/25/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Shots were fired at a group of Israeli soldiers driving past Herod's Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem.	-	-	-

4/28/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Two Israeli policemen were fatally wounded while dismantling a bomb planted by terrorists in central Jerusalem.	2 killed 4 injured	Israelis	-
5/1/76	Jerusalem, Israel	Israeli police removed a bomb from Zion Square and detonated it safely.	-	-	-
5/3/76	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded on a street just off Ben Yehuda street in the center of Jerusalem. The explosives, attached to a motorbike, also set fire to two cars and two motorbikes.	1 killed 32 injured	Israeli 30 Israelis 2 Greeks	-
5/11/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	A small pipe bomb exploded in a Tel Aviv movie theatre.	4 injured	Israelis	-
5/16/76	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb concealed in an egg carton was discovered in Jerusalem and detonated safely by police.	-	-	-
5/16/76	Kfar Saba, Israel	A bomb exploded aboard a bus in Kfar Saba after it had discharged Arab workers from Kalkila. No injuries were reported.	-	-	-
5/17/76	Adam Bridge, Israel	Terrorists infiltrating Israel from Jordan clashed in a gunfight with Israeli soldiers.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)	-
5/25/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	A booby-trapped suitcase exploded at Ben Gurion International Airport. A second suitcase blew up minutes later as Israeli soldiers were removing it.	2 killed 7 injured	1 Israeli 1 Dutch Israelis	The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.

5/30/76	Paris, France	A powerful bomb exploded outside a branch of the Rothschild Bank causing extensive damage to the bank and to adjacent buildings.	2 injured	French	Arab terrorists believed by police to be the culprits; "International Revolutionary Front" claimed responsibility.
6/16/76	Beirut, Lebanon	U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, Francis E. Meloy, Jr., and two aides were kidnapped and murdered in Beirut in an area controlled by Moslem leftist forces.	3 killed	Americans	PLO claimed it was not responsible for the abduction and killings.
6/20/76	Jerusalem, Israel	A small bomb exploded in a public restroom in Jerusalem, seriously wounding an Arab.	1 injured	Arab	-
6/23/76	Israel	A bomb planted at a bus stop wounded 3 Arabs in central Israel.	3 injured	Arabs	-
6/27/76	Athens, Greece	Hijackers seized an Air France jet as it left Athens on a Tel Aviv to Paris flight, forced it to land at Benghazi, Libya to refuel, and then flew on to Entebbe, Uganda. Israel soldiers staged a raid on July 4th and rescued the hostages.	256 hostages* 12 crew members (*158 hostages released; 98 Israelis held) 4 killed 7 hijackers 20 Ugandan soldiers 32 injured	French/Israelis French Israelis Arabs, others Ugandans Ugandans	Five hijackers were PFLP terrorists and two were West Germans believed to have links with "Carlos," the internationally sought terrorist. Israeli woman (also with British citizenship) was later killed by Ugandan soldiers.
7/18/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	A homemade bomb exploded on a bus in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan.	11 injured	8 Israelis 3 Arabs	The three Arabs injured were among the suspects in the bombing.

7/24/76	Netanya, Israel	Israeli police arrested two Arab youths attempting to plant a suitcase full of explosives on a crowded beach at Netanya.	-	-	-
7/25/76	Nablus, West Bank	An explosion at a restaurant on the edge of Nablus killed an Israeli border patrol trooper and wounded 3 others.	1 killed 3 injured	Israeli Israelis	-
8/2/76	Kalia, Israel	Israeli soldiers clashed with two heavily armed terrorists on the shores of the Dead Sea near Kalia. The terrorists came from Jordan.	1 killed 1 wounded	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/7/76	Hebron, West Bank	An explosion occurred near the hospital in Hebron, causing little damage.	-	-	-
8/7/76	Kiryat Arba, West Bank	Shots were fired at a tourist bus travelling from Kiryat Arba towards Hebron.	3 injured	Israelis	-
8/7/76	Hebron, West Bank	A hand grenade was tossed at the labor exchange in Hebron, shattering several windows in a nearby municipal building.	-	-	-
8/11/76	Istanbul, Turkey	A squad of pro-Palestinian terrorists exploded grenades and fired submachine guns through a line of passengers waiting to board a Tel Aviv-bound Israeli jetliner.	4 killed 20 wounded	2 Israelis, 1 Japanese, 1 American Israelis, 2 Americans, others	Two captured terrorists told police they were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
8/23/76	Cairo, Egypt	Egyptian paratroopers at Luxor Airport broke up a hijacking and captured 3 Arab gunmen.	(95 passengers, 6 crew members held as hostages.)	French, West Germans, Japanese, Egyptians	"Palestine Revolution Movement" claimed responsibility for the hijacking.
8/26/76	New York City, U.S.A.	Three small incendiary devices exploded in two New York City department stores, causing minor fires.	-	-	A statement read to Reuters in New York said that the PLO was responsible for the bombs, and warned consumers that if they patronized Zionist businesses, "they do so at their own risk."

9/4/76	Nice, France	Three Palestinians hijacked a Dutch airliner with 80 persons aboard after it left Nice, France on a flight to Amsterdam, demanding that Israel release eight terrorist prisoners.	(75 passengers 5 crew members held hostage.)	(49 Dutch; 2 Americans; 13 Spanish; 5 French; 2 Moroccans; 2 Indonesians; 1 West German; 1 Belgian; 2 Finnish; 3 Arabs)	Hijackers said they belonged to the PFLP. They freed the hostages in Larnaca, Cyprus after receiving promise of safe conduct.
9/16/76	Jaffa, Israel	A bomb exploded at the rear of a large apartment building in Jaffa, causing minimal damage.	-	-	-
9/25/76	Rome, Italy	A bomb explosion caused extensive damage in a building shared by an Israeli-Italian irrigation equipment company.	-	-	-
9/25/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	Five Arab terrorists were taken into custody after landing a speedboat in daylight on a beach in Tel Aviv.	-	-	Israeli authorities identified terrorists as members of Al Fatah.
9/26/76	Damascus, Syria	Four terrorists seized a hotel and 90 hostages in downtown Damascus and fought a bloody battle with Syrian troops before being overpowered.	1 terrorist killed 4 hostages killed 34 hostages wounded (3 terrorists later hanged)	Arabs (Arabs)	Three surviving terrorists admitted to affiliations with Al Fatah.
10/11/76	Rome, Italy	Three terrorists shot their way into the Syrian Embassy in Rome, took five hostages, then surrendered to police after two hours.	1 wounded	Syrian	Terrorists identified themselves as members of the Black June Movement.
10/11/76	Islamabad, Pakistan	Three armed terrorists attacked the Syrian Embassy in Islamabad, lobbing a grenade into the chancery which caused no serious damage.	1 killed 2 wounded	Arab (terrorist) Arabs (terrorists)	-
11/6/76	Tel Aviv, Israel	An Israeli naval ship clashed with 3 terrorist vessels, believed on their way to carry out sabotage acts in Israel, sinking one and capturing two others.	1 killed 2 wounded	Arabs (terrorists)	-

11/7/76	Hebron, West Bank	Israeli soldiers killed an Al Fatah terrorist near Hebron, where, in addition, two bombs exploded outside a labor office and a restaurant, causing no casualties.	1 killed (terrorist)	Arab	The terrorist was a member of Al Fatah who had been sought for more than six years in connection with numerous terrorist activities.
11/11/76	Petach Tikva, Israel	A shrapnel bomb exploded in a Petach Tikva supermarket, shattering a large show window.	5 injured	Israelis	-
11/17/76	Amman, Jordan	Four terrorists seized the plush Intercontinental Hotel in Amman but Jordanian troops stormed the building and overpowered them and freed the foreign guests taken hostage.	8 killed (3 terrorists; 2 hotel employees; 2 soldiers; 1 hotel guest.)	Arabs	Black June, an Iraqi-based Al Fatah group was responsible.
			5 wounded (1 terrorist; 2 hotel guests; 1 American 1 soldier; 1 hotel worker.)	Arabs	
11/19/76	Zarit, West Bank	An Israeli military patrol was ambushed along a border security fence at Zarit and a rocket was fired at them.	-	-	-
11/21/76	Nahariya, Israel	Five to ten terrorist rockets fired from Lebanese territory fell on Nahariya, damaging some dwellings.	-	-	-
12/1/76	Damascus, Syria	An assassination attempt was made on the life of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who was said to take a hardline attitude toward Palestinians. Six shots were fired at him in his car, injuring him in the arm.	1 injured	Arab	-

12/4/76	Hebron, West Bank	Three Arab youths were killed in Hebron when a bomb they were assembling blew up.	3 killed	Arabs (terrorists)
12/23/76	Rome, Italy	Terrorists set fire to 3 movie theaters in Rome showing a film on the Israeli rescue mission at Entebbe, Uganda. 2 incidents took place on December 23 and the 3rd on December 25. No injuries were reported.	-	A group calling itself "Palestinian Combatants for the Arab Revolution" claimed responsibility for the attack.
12/25/76			-	

1977

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of PLO and Pro-PLO Terrorism</u>	<u>Victims and Casualties</u>	<u>Nationality of Victims</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1/9/77	Aachen, West Germany	Two unsuccessful attempts were made to bomb theaters showing a film called "Operation Entebbe."	-	-	One bomb failed to explode; other defused. "Revolutionary Cell - Fighters for a Free Palestine" claimed responsibility.
	Dusseldorf, West Germany				
1/9/77	Greece	Similar unsuccessful attempts against "Operation Entebbe" film	-	-	-
	Italy	were made in Greece and Italy.			
3/77 (approx)	Hebron, West Bank	Terrorists planted a bomb at a Jewish restaurant near the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron. It did not explode.	-	-	-
3/13/77	Nablus, West Bank	An unsuccessful hand-thrown bombing attempt was made on an Israeli border police patrol car. Explosive failed to detonate.	-	-	-
4/77 (approx)	Jerusalem, Israel	Eight terrorist suspects were arrested in Dahariya village near Jerusalem in December, 1977. They were linked to an Al Fatah gang believed responsible for placing explosives on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem railway line in April and planting an explosive charge at Tzur Hadassah.	-	-	-
4/24/77	Kiryat Gat, Israel	A bomb exploded on a bus carrying Israeli workers from Kiryat Gat to Beersheba.	27 injured	Israelis	-

5/3/77	Tel Aviv, Israel	A fire extinguisher filled with explosives was discovered aboard a bus in a garage on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. The device was dismantled by police, who said that it had been timed to explode while the bus was on its scheduled run.	-	-	-
5/6/77	Beirut, Lebanon	Lebanese security forces arrested a Norwegian at Beirut International Airport about to board a plane with plastic explosives, a timing device, charts of Israel, and anti-Zionist literature, reportedly to blow up a government building in Jerusalem.	-	-	The Associated Press quoted the man's lawyer as stating he had agreed to the plan for sabotage in Israel conceived by Palestinian terrorists, but was undecided about carrying it out.
5/9/77	Bonn, Germany	An assassination plot on the lives of two West German Jewish community leaders was revealed by a German-born terrorist who participated in the 1975 attack on OPEC oil ministers in Vienna.	-	-	-
5/12/77	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	A terrorist explosion and subsequent fire forced the shutdown of a major oil pipeline.	30 injured 1 killed	Arabs	American sources said Palestinian terrorists were responsible.
5/12/77	Tehran, Iran	Two terrorists trying to enter an Israeli trade center in Tehran were killed in a shootout with Iranian security forces.	2 injured 2 killed	Iranian Arabs (terrorists)	Two men were members of a Palestinian backed "Islamic-Marxist" organization, according to Iranian police.
5/24/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A home-made bomb was discovered on a bus in Bayit Vegan and disconnected by police before it could go off.	-	-	-
5/28/77	East Jerusalem, Israel	A home-made bomb planted inside a loaf of bread exploded in the Old City of Jerusalem which was jammed with Israelis and tourists. Five persons were wounded.	5 injured	1 Canadian 4 Israelis	-

6/30/77	Golan Heights	Terrorists attacked a Druse village near the slopes of Mt. Hermon, injuring 3 villagers.	3 injured	Israeli Druse	-
7/6/77	Petach Tikva, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded at a market place in Petach Tikva.	1 killed 22 injured	Israelis	Both the PLO and the PDAF claimed responsibility.
7/8/77	Kuwait	Six Palestinian and Lebanese gunmen hijacked a Kuwait Airways Beirut to Baghdad jet, forcing it to land in Kuwait, where they held 52 persons hostage. They demanded the release of 300 prisoners, mostly Palestinians, from six Arab countries.	(52 hostages) (Hostages included 3 Arabs and 3 British crewmen.)	The leader of the hijackers was identified as a member of the PFLP.	
7/20/77	Nahariya, Israel	A bomb exploded on a shelf in a supermarket in Nahariya.	5 injured	Israelis	-
7/20/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in a zoo, causing no injuries and no damage.	-	-	-
7/27/77	Tel Aviv, Israel	A hand-thrown parcel bomb exploded in an open air market.	11 injured	Israelis	(Popular Democratic Front (for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO constituent group, claimed responsibility. Israeli security forces later arrested 8 terrorists in Nablus and Ramallah believed responsible for the wave of bombings.
7/28/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded near a movie theater in Jerusalem.	2 injured	Israelis	
7/29/77	Beersheba, Israel	A time bomb exploded under a stall in the vegetable market of Beersheba.	29 injured	Israelis	
7/31/77	Haifa, Israel	A bomb found in the downtown Haifa market place was defused by Israeli police.	-	-	-
8/4/77	Ashdot Yaacov, Israel	5 armed terrorists who had crossed into Israel from Jordan were shot by Israeli soldiers near Ashdot Yaacov.	3 killed 2 wounded	Arabs (terrorists)	-
8/16/77	Afula, Israel	A bomb exploded on a bus in Afula which was travelling from Kiryat Shemoneh to Tel Aviv.	8 injured	Israelis	PLO claimed responsibility.

8/17/77	Nablus, West Bank	Terrorists threw a bomb at an Israeli army patrol car in a crowded Nablus town square. The device bounced off the car and exploded in the square, wounding six persons.	6 injured	Arabs	-
8/25/77	Netanya, Israel	A bomb exploded in a garbage can in a crowded street in the center of Netanya.	3 injured	Israelis	-
8/25/77	Rehovot, Israel	An explosive device found on a bus travelling from Tel Aviv to Beersheba was detonated harmlessly by Israeli police.	-	-	-
8/27/77	Gaza Strip	A terrorist bomb exploded in an open-air market in Gaza, seriously injuring a 19-year old Arab youth. It was the second explosion in the Gaza Strip in three days.	1 injured	Arab	-
8/27/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded at the Jaffa Gate, the main entrance to the Old City of Jerusalem. There were no injuries.	-	-	-
9/11/77	Beersheba, Israel	A terrorist bomb exploded in a crowded bus station in Beersheba, wounding ten persons.	10 injured	Israelis	-
9/21/77	Safad, Israel	Terrorists fired rockets at the Israeli towns of Safad and Ramat Alma. No injuries were reported. Israel	-	-	-
9/22/77	Nablus, West Bank	A bomb exploded in Nablus, killing two Arabs and wounding a third. Israeli authorities indicated that the three were handling the device when it went off prematurely.	2 killed 1 injured	Arabs (terrorists) Arab (terrorist)	-
9/23/77	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel	Terrorists fired ten Soviet-made rockets at the Israeli town of Kiryat Shemoneh, injuring two persons and causing property damage. One rocket also landed in the Alma Hills; no injuries were reported.	2 injured	Israelis	-
9/23/77	Jerusalem, Israel	Two terrorist bombs went off in Jerusalem, one in a low-income Jewish quarter and the other in a crowded outdoor market. No casualties were reported.	-	-	-

9/23/77	Northern Israel	An Israeli patrol encountered a terrorist band near the Lebanese border. An Israeli officer was reported killed and three Israeli soldiers wounded. An Israeli army source said unofficially that the terrorists also sustained casualties.	1 killed 3 injured	Israeli Israelis	- -
9/23/77	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel.	Terrorist launched a night-time rocket attack on the Northern Galilee towns of Kiryat Shemoneh and Safad. Kiryat Shemoneh was hit for second time in the same day. Three persons were injured in Kiryat Shemoneh and two in Safad.	5 injured	Israelis	-
9/25/77	Safad, Israel	Terrorist rockets hit the Israeli town of Safad. No casualties were reported.	-	-	-
9/26/77	Kiryat Shemoneh, Israel. Safad, Israel	Terrorist rockets once again hit the Israeli towns of Kiryat Shemoneh and Safad. Eight persons were reported wounded.	8 wounded	Israelis	In all, in a six-day period, Safad was hit by rockets on four days and Kiryat Shemoneh was a target three times in two days.
10/77 (approx)	Northern Israel	A wave of seven forest fires of suspicious origin destroyed thousands of trees in Northern Israel over a period of weeks. At least in some cases the fires are believed to have been set by terrorists, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported. Six of the seven fires were in forests planted by the Jewish National Fund.	-	-	-
10/2/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in Jerusalem's central bus station, wounding three persons, one seriously.	3 injured	Israelis	PLO claimed responsibility.
10/15/77	Netanya, Israel	A small bomb exploded near an empty athletic field in Netanya just before dawn.	-	-	Pamphlets nearby said the bomb had been placed by "The Arab Revolutionary Movement."

10/16/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in the Old City market in Jerusalem injuring two persons. Another bomb explosion took place near the Jaffa Gate in the Old City shortly after the first one.	2 injured	Israelis	-
10/13 - 18/77	Mallorca, Spain	Four Arab-speaking terrorists hijacked a Lufthansa Boeing 737 carrying 86 passengers and five crew members from Mallorca to Frankfurt. They took the plane via Rome, Cyprus, Bahrain, Dubai and Aden to Mogadishu, Somalia. They demanded the release of 11 comrades from West German prisons, two from Turkish jails, and a \$15 million ransom. They executed the pilot in cold blood. Three of the four terrorists were slain when West German special forces attacked the plane and rescued the hostages.	4 killed 1 wounded	3 Arabs Arab (terrorist)	The "PFLP-Special Operations" terrorist group claimed responsibility for the hijacking. (86 passengers, 5 crew members held hostage)
11/4/77	Jerusalem, Israel	Three Israeli bus drivers were injured when a bomb exploded in the Egged bus company office in Jerusalem. The bomb was concealed in a plastic shopping bag in a bus that had discharged its passengers.	10 injured	9 passengers 1 West German	
11/6/77	Nahariya, Israel	Two Israeli workers who had just left their factory and were waiting for a bus died in an Arab terrorist rocket attack on Nahariya. The rockets also damaged several buildings and automobiles.	3 injured	Israelis	-
11/7/77	Petah Tikva, Israel	A small homemade terrorist bomb exploded in a trash can inside the Petah Tikva central bus station, shattering windows but causing no casualties.	2 killed	Israelis	-
11/8/77	Nahariya, Israel	An Israeli woman was killed and five persons, including two children, were injured when terrorists launched a volley of Katyusha rockets at Nahariya. The attack also caused widespread damage to homes and vehicles. An earlier attack the same day on Nahariya did not cause any casualties.	1 killed 5 injured	Israeli Israelis	-

11/11/77	Upper Galilee, Israel	A terrorist rocket attack on Kibbutz Yar in Upper Galilee caused no casualties or damage.	-	-	-
11/13/77	East Jerusalem, Israel	An early morning explosion demolished an apartment in the East Jerusalem Christian quarter, resulting in one death and injuries to four persons, all of whom were identified as students at a Christian school.	1 killed 4 injured	Arab Arabs	The PFLP claimed responsibility for the bomb blast.
11/13/77	Hebron, Israel	A bomb blast near the Jerusalem branch of the Bank Hapoalim killed an Arab and injured a resident of the Jewish town of Kiryat Arba. The explosive charge detonated next to a parked car whose driver had just left the vehicle.	1 killed 1 injured	Arab (terrorist) Israeli	-
11/27/77	Paris, France	Palestinian extremists claimed responsi- bility for a bomb explosion which wrecked the Paris branch of the Israeli Bank Leumi. Nobody was hurt.	-	-	French news agencies received calls say- ing that the bomb was placed by the so-called Tel al Zaater organization.
11/27/77	Cannes, France	French police dismantled a time bomb 10 minutes before it was to explode in the bathroom of a hall where a French-Israeli friendship group was meeting.	-	-	-
12/1/77	Cairo, Egypt	Egyptian security services reportedly arrested seven Palestinians who were planning to blow up the main terminal building at Cairo airport.	-	-	-
12/3/77	Jerusalem, Israel	A bomb exploded in a crowded market street in Jerusalem's Old City, wounding six persons.	6 injured	2 West Germans (tourists) 3 Israelis 1 Arab	-
12/11/77	Israel	An Israeli patrol came under rocket and small arms fire a few hundred yards from the Lebanese border near Meiss el-Jebel. There were no reports of casualties.	-	-	-

- 12/14/77 Sharja, A bomb exploded in a travel agency that
United Arab represents the Egyptian Government-owned
Emirates airline in Sharja, United Arab Emirates.
The explosion caused some damage, but no
one was injured.
- 12/18/77 Beirut, An Egyptian bank and the adjacent office
Lebanon of Egypt's national airline in Beirut,
Lebanon, were slightly damaged by a bomb.
In late November, 1977, several rockets
hit Egypt's embassy in Beirut and the
building was raked by automatic rifle fire.
- 12/19/77 Beirut, A suitcase containing 13 pounds of explo-
Lebanon sives was found inside Egypt's embassy in
Beirut and the charge was defused. A
similar device had been removed from the
residence of a senior Egyptian diplomat
in Beirut a few days earlier.
- 12/20/77 Beirut, Two rockets and dynamite were found hidden
Lebanon in a vegetable cart near the Egyptian
embassy in Beirut. They were defused one
hour before they were to go off.
- The planned attacks
against Egyptian property
were seen as a reaction
against President Sadat's
peace initiative with
Israel.
- 12/24/77 Bethlehem, A Christmas Eve explosion shook Bethlehem's
West Bank Manger Square, where thousands of Christian
pilgrims had gathered. There were no reports
of casualties from the blast, which occurred
in a side street near the square.
- 12/25/77 Jerusalem, A small bomb exploded in Jerusalem. The
Israel police said there were no casualties or
damage in the blast, which was outside a
food store.

12/26/77	Ramallah, West Bank	A prominent Arab official known for his close ties with Israeli authorities in the West Bank was shot to death as he left his home for work at the Department of Education. It was the second such killing in a month. The first victim was a building contractor employed by the Department of Interior. Both were shot from passing cars.	2 killed	Arabs	The PLO said that it assassinated the Arab official on December 26 in the start of a campaign to "liquidate" Arabs collaborating with Israel, UPI reported.
12/28/77	Beersheba, Israel	A small bomb was found in a plastic kit on a bus en route from Beersheba to Shderot in the Negev.	-	-	-
12/29/77	Netanya, Israel	A powerful terrorist bomb rocked the busy central market in the resort town of Netanya, slamming pedestrians into walls and killing two men. Five others were injured, one seriously.	2 killed 5 injured	Israelis Israelis	PLO claimed responsibility for the attack.



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Chairman, Society of Fellows

**NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL OFFICE
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith**

72 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 504
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Telephone 542-4977

July 2, 1979

Mr. [redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
JFK Building
Boston, MA 02203

Dear Mr. [redacted]

As the person responsible for supervising any investigations into foreign terrorist organizations in this country I thought the enclosed study of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its splinter groups would be a useful reference tool for you.

On the basis of our meeting Last Friday it seems as if you are the agent I will be dealing with most often in the areas of terrorism and civil rights. If I can be of any help to you in these areas please don't hesitate to contact me.

It was a pleasure meeting with you and I look forward to a positive relationship in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L Zakim".

Leonard Zakim
Civil Rights Director

LZ/r

enclosure

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-22-92 BY 9803 RWD/mde**

62-4986-7

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C. G. Polson



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NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL OFFICE
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

72 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 504
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Telephone 542-4977

July 2, 1979

Mr. James Dunn
F.B.I.
JFK Building
Boston, MA 02203

Dear Mr. Dunn:

On behalf of our regional director Sol Kolack and myself I would like to thank you and your colleagues for taking the time to meet with us last Friday morning.

We feel that the meeting was a frank and productive one and hope that it will serve to reaffirm our long standing relationship. I think it is accurate to say that we have a much better understanding of each other's direction and responsibilities. That understanding will undoubtedly facilitate our future contacts with each other.

If we can be of any assistance to you in the future please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Zakim
Civil Rights Director

LZ/r

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404 2nd St. Boston, MA 02110
7/2/79

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL OFFICE

Anti-Defamation League

of B'nai B'rith

72 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 504
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110
 Telephone 542-4977

80-4-23,943

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Associate National Director
 ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

October 14, 1982

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 DATE 6-22-92 BY 9803-RDN/jdc

Mr. James Greenleaf, Director
 Boston Office
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 JFK Federal Building
 Boston, Mass., 02203

Dear Mr. Greenleaf:

As you probably know, the Anti-Defamation League has long cooperated with law enforcement agencies in the fight against political extremism, domestic terrorism and anti-Semitism.

As the only organization that deals with these problems as a priority, we often are the private agency to which victims and potential victims of these problems turn.

On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League, I welcome you to Boston and would like the opportunity to meet with you and some of your staff at your first convenient time upon taking up your post next month.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Leonard Zakim
 Civil Rights Director

LZ/sc

cc: [redacted]

Law Enforcement Committee

80-4-23,943
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OCT 18 1982	

(Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp)

900 JFK Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

October 20, 1982

Mr. Leonard Zakim
Civil Rights Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
New England Regional Office
72 Franklin Street - Suite 504
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Dear Mr. Zakim:

Thank you for your letter of October 14, 1982. I am well aware of the cooperative efforts of the Anti-Defamation League with law enforcement agencies throughout the Country. I can assure you that the Boston Office of the FBI will continue to carry out its responsibilities in this important area and look forward to working with you in the spirit of cooperation.

Please be assure that the FBI is doing the work that the American people expect of us in the way the Constitution demands of us.

Thank you once again for your kind letter and welcoming remarks to the Boston area.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. GREENLEAF
Special Agent in Charge

62-4986
JWG:ds
(2)

62-4986-10

62-4986-10 (initials removed from cover sheet, volume 1, page 10)

TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: _____

DATE: February 4, 1985

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: SACs, Atlanta (Enclosure)
 Boston (Enclosure)
 Chicago (Enclosure)
 Cincinnati (Enclosure)
 Dallas (Enclosure)
 Denver (Enclosure)
 Detroit (Enclosure)
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 Tampa (Enclosure)
 WFO (Enclosure)

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
 OF B'NAI B'RITH (ADL)
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS

Reference Buairtel to New York, 12/7/84 and New York
 airtel to Bureau, 1/21/85.

Enclosed for each receiving office is a copy of the
 Anti-Defamation League (ADL) 1984 status report for the Ku Klux Klan
 and the Neo-Nazi and two (2) lists of ADL regional offices including
 identity of Regional Director.

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62-4846-11

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FBI - BOSTON	

[Handwritten signature]

*Copy into
4-12-84 1-22*

Airtel to Atlanta; Et Al;
Re: Anti-Defamation League
of B'Nai B'Rith (ADL)
Information concerning
Civil Rights Matters

Each office is requested to review the attached documents. The Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith (ADL) has undertaken to monitor and report the activities of domestic terrorists groups, particularly the Ku Klux Klan. On 1/18/85 the New York Division initiated contact with Irwin J. Suall, Director, Fact Finding Department, ADL, and [redacted]. These individuals were advised of the primary jurisdiction of the FBI in civil rights matters. Further, they were advised that any legitimate civil rights allegation should be immediately brought to the attention of the appropriate FBI Office. Mr. Suall expressed his desire to cooperate and stated he would notify all regional ADL Offices of the FBI's responsibility. It was also established that each FBI Office contact each Regional Office to establish a liaison and line of communication to promptly receive any allegations of civil rights violations.

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Each receiving office should contact the Regional ADL Director(s) listed in your Division and establish this liaison. FBIHQ need not be notified of the results of these contacts with the exception of any significant cases or problems. These contacts should be documented in each field office 44-0 file.

Memorandum



To : SAC, BOSTON (44-A2)

Date 10/28/85

From : SA [redacted]

Subject : ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH (ADL)
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS

62-4986 *

Re Bureau airtel dated 2/4/85.

On 10/25/85 liaison with the New England Regional Office of the ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE (ADL) of B'NAI B'RITH, 72 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., was reaffirmed.

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On 10/25/85 this writer met with [redacted] recently appointed Civil Rights Director of the New England Region of ADL. MS. [redacted] was apprised of the FBI jurisdiction in Civil Rights matters and the current guidelines in effect concerning investigations involving groups such as the KKK and NEO-NAZI groups.

At the conclusion of the above described meeting, MS. [redacted] stated that she will report any information which constitutes a possible CR violation to the FBI.

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